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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 NOVEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN KRASNODAR

#### Gorbachev Arrives

LD171836 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Krasnodar (Northern Caucasus), 17 Sep (TASS)--Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Krasnodar, the administrative center of the Krasnodar territory, today.

Right from the airport Mikhail Gorbachev went to Timashevskiy District. On his way there he made a stop at Novotitarovskaya settlement and had a conversation with its residents.

He said that he had arrived there with a special purpose, he had decided to visit Kuban and Stavropolye. Why? Because it is a vast territory where almost five million Soviet people live. Many industrial enterprises are located there, it is perhaps the largest farming region, and it is the site of health resorts of nation-wide importance.

"We cannot be indifferent to how things are going here," Mikhail Gorbachev said. "At present, after the April plenary meeting, after the 27th congress of the party, life is changing. I would like to know what people think, what they agree and disagree with."

Speaking of the current international situation, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the stand of the USSR on the issue of extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests till 1 January 1987 was expounded yet another time in detail in his recent interview with the editor-in-chief of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

"Ours is a great people, we have a consistent policy, and an enormous base on which we can build realistic plans and ensure their fulfilment," Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized. "From that standpoint, peace is a great boon for us all. We are doing everything relying on our resources and on the potential of our order, our system. This is why we are pursuing our policy confidently and firmly--in a manner befitting the Soviet Union, the first socialist state."

After that Mikhail Gorbachev visited the "Iskra" collective farm. He got acquainted with the work of a dairy complex and the conditions of life of its

work force. He showed a keen interest in economic indicators characterizing the collective farm's performance, and the introduction of principles of cost-accounting and team contract.

One more meeting with collective farmers took place in Novokorsunskaya settlement.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited the agri-chemical laboratory of "Iskra" collective farm. The lab is one of the key elements of the mechanism for controlling the processes of plant growing and output of livestock products, and for monitoring their quality.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the agri-industrial complex "Kuban." It began an important economic experiment--the establishment of an integrated production-and-economic complex with the use of modern equipment and technology. It will produce, harvest, process and sell agricultural produce and high-quality foodstuffs on the principles of cost-accounting and profitability.

Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting with managers, specialists leading workers and secretaries of primary party organizations of the agri-industrial complex "Kuban."

#### Opens Aktiv Meeting

LD182039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Krasnodar today a meeting took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the aktiv of the Kray party organization.

Opening the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich said:

[Begin recording] The experience accumulated over many years of socialist construction here, and the work of the party, the party organization, and that of the labor collectives--all this is of great significance now, at a time when we are carrying out restructuring in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th congress, the spirit of the concepts set forth by the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee, because we have no ready answers.

You must tell me simply the answer to one question: How is restructuring proceeding? A simple question, you see. How is restructuring proceeding? What are you doing here? How are you restructuring? Where are the difficulties? What is new about the problems? What would you like to say to the Central Committee and the government? That, then, is one subject, though it is an all-embracing theme.

That is the task I am setting forth before our meeting, and I am banking on your energetic contribution.

Now I would like to say that I am very pleased to attend this meeting, and from all of the party Central Committee Politburo I convey to you warm greetings and wishes for great successes in the current stage of our development, wishes for success to both the party organization and to all the working people of the Kuban. [applause] [end recording]

The floor was then given over to Comrade Poloskov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom. Comrade (Klepikov) team-leader of an agricultural team of the "Kuban" kolkhoz and member of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade (Nidika), first secretary of the Novokubanskiy Raykom; and Comrade (Puchkov), a plant breeding specialist, also addressed the meeting.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed a major speech to those present.

#### Meets With Workers

PM191415 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov and V. Zhilyakov: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Kuban Working People"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Krasnodar 17 September.

He was met at the airport by I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom; V.N. Shcherbak, chairman of the krayispolkom; and members of the party kraykom bureau.

From the airport M.S. Gorbachev headed for Timashevskiy Rayon. On the way he stopped at the village of Novotitarovskaya and chatted with its inhabitants.

M.S. Gorbachev: I have come to you specially, having decided to visit the Kuban and Stavropol Kray. Why? Yours is a big kray, and almost 5 million of our Soviet people live here. Huge industry and perhaps the largest-scale agriculture. Tremendous resorts, of union significance. All this for the working people. And we are not indifferent to how things are going here. Now, following the April plenum and the 27th party congress, life is changing. And I would like to know what people think.

I want to ask you: Are you content with what we are now doing in the country?

A voice: We are content.

M.S. Gorbachev: I know that people in the Kuban know how to work. At the same time, I know that there have also been serious violations here of a moral order, of a social dimension, in the sense of the attitude to our socialist norms of morality. That is all in the past, and if the Kuban people say today that all that we are doing is correct, this means that they have made a reinterpretation of everything we are doing in the country and of their own position.

For everything starts with a person's position. If this position changes for the better, all things change for the better.

During the conversation the assembled people spoke of their support for the decisions adopted by the party and the government to combat drunkenness and unearned income.

M.S. Gorbachev pointed out that sales of vodka and fortified wines have recently been sharply reduced, and hundreds of thousands of people of working age have been saved. We must now develop the production of and trade in juices and ice cream and develop cafes, rest zones, and sport. In short, everything for the sensible spending of free time. And here we must not wait for instructions from above. For every collective is capable of this.

We will call everyone to account--party, soviet, and economic organs. We give great rights to everyone. But rights always go hand in hand with responsibility. More rights--more responsibility. It never happens that there are rights and no responsibility. And, generally, when we speak of greater democracy, this does not mean that everything is permitted or that there is anarchy. It means an opportunity to discuss together, to openly raise questions, and to seek to solve them. But it certainly does not mean that everyone keeps himself to himself and disregards society.

Touching on the struggle against unearned income, M.S. Gorbachev said: We condemn the practice whereby certain people act to the detriment of the interests of society and all others by not participating in public affairs, make no contribution to the work of enterprises, the kolkhoz, or the sovkhoz, and want to develop their private-ownership aspirations. At the same time, we must support all who grow products by their own labor activity and those who combine work in social production and on their own plot. Everything they grow must be sold on the basis of contracts with cooperative trade. Then this is of perfectly socialist order.

Comrades, M.S. Gorbachev said, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo I firmly state: The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and for a sober way of life is a matter of principle. It is a question of the nation's health, our people's health, and sensible relaxation. It is also a question of tremendous economic significance. And it is a question of well-being and calm in our families.

Voices: That's right, the people support this.

Touching on the contemporary international situation, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said that our position in connection with the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests through 1 January 1987 was recently set forth in detail once again in his replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions.

We have a fine people, a firm policy, and a tremendous base on which we can build real plans and strive for their fulfillment. And from this viewpoint

peace is a tremendous blessing for you and me. We do everything, relying on our own resources and on the potential of our order, our system. Therefore, we implement our foreign policy confidently and firmly, as befits the Soviet Union--the first socialist state.

Then M.S. Gorbachev visited the "Iskra" Kolkhoz. He familiarized himself with the work of the dairy complex and with the stockmen's living conditions.

Chatting with kolkhoz members, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized: I will speak honestly. Some 7 or 10 years ago--and those who have been working here a long time will confirm it--wheat began to lose its strength. It was then that they began work on cultivating strong strains. And now the strength of Kuban grain, a fine grain, has been restored. Thank you.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary made the acquaintance of A. Polyanskiy, machine milking operative.

M.S. Gorbachev: How old are you, Aleksandr?

A. Polyanskiy: Twenty-five.

M.S. Gorbachev: What is your job?

A. Polyanskiy: I am a machine milking operative.

M.S. Gorbachev: Have you served in the Army?

A. Polyanskiy: Yes.

M.S. Gorbachev: Bravo. Industrial technology is man's work.

A voice: Their entire family works on the kolkhoz.

M.S. Gorbachev: You have a real company of relatives. You cannot create family dynasties in an institute or in trade, for example. But this is a fine thing at an open-hearth furnace, in the field, or in a livestock unit. We need tradition, comrades. We have now entered a stage when everything will be decided by the level of technology both in the fields and in livestock units. I would say: Technology and technological discipline.

But what does this mean? It means cadres. Because now the material base makes all this possible. And we already have good selection materials, and there is a definite technology. It is now a matter of how the cadres accept this technology and keep to it. Naturally, these cadres need assistance. If the agronomist and the livestock specialist leave the complex without feed, what kind of technology is that then? The chief element is gone, and technology is violated. Cadres are a tremendous thing. And it is important that they be experienced, competent people, with great skills. And what is important here is traditions, which are passed on from family to family, from generation to generation.



M.S. Gorbachev inquired in detail about the economic indicators of the kolkhoz's activity and the introduction of financial autonomy and the team contract.

Discussing these questions with link leader I. Polyanskaya and Kolkhoz Chairman N.M. Kaplenko, M.S. Gorbachev said:

What is restructuring, to reduce it to what is most simple and understandable? What is it? To what must it lead, and what is the purpose of this restructuring? Our working person must feel that he is master of the country, master of the complex. Otherwise we will achieve nothing. Neither with deeds, nor with restructuring, nor with financial autonomy--not with anything. And the master will start to count and look at what he needs and what he does not have, and why.

When our people know and understand everything in their every sector, then things will go well. But if a kolkhoz chairman, plant director, or leader of a construction project does not need the working people's advice and thoughts, nothing will come of it. This is a great question, comrades. People sometimes say a strong hand is needed. No, you will not take things by force here. You must lead people with your mind, by being close to them, and by ability: This is what is meant by a strong, bright individual.

Another meeting with kolkhoz members took place in the village of Novokorsunskaya.

M.S. Gorbachev said: I must speak with you frankly, and you with me. We have already agreed on that.

Voices: Yes, only like this.

M.S. Gorbachev: If we cloud the issue and put rose-colored glasses on each other, this is of no use to anyone. We have already seen what that leads to. We must speak of things in a businesslike way, discuss, find the solution, and reach agreement. We want things to proceed like this throughout our country, and we want our people in enterprises, kolkhozes, construction sites, institutes, and laboratories to take an active part in all matters that concern both the collective and the country.

And say what they think. Our people will never do foolish things. There may be one or two, or a few thousand demagogues throughout the country. But they will not deflect us from the path...

It is important to know how things are really going, to discuss them in a businesslike and open way, and to get to the bottom of the matter.

Our people are capable of resolving great tasks. Our people are really industrious.

I must frankly admit that discipline has slackened among ordinary people and among leading cadres. We now see what is preventing us from living and working. Therefore, we must pull up our socks and set to. We have everything, comrades, we do not have to borrow anything from anyone, we can do everything.

See how thoughts have been roused in society since the April plenum--among kolkhoz members, workers, the intelligentsia, and the literati. All are thinking about the country, thinking of what must be done...

I am pleased that you are doing well thought-out, profound work. And, most importantly, you have good prospects. I see them in selection, in financial autonomy, in the strengthening of technological discipline.

The food sector is very important. So, thank you for what you are doing. But we hope that you will do more.

Voices: We will do. We will strive hard.

M.S. Gorbachev also familiarized himself with the agrochemical laboratory of the "Iskra" Kolkhoz. This is one of the chief links in the management of the technological processes of producing plant and livestock products and their quality. The kolkhoz has developed a comprehensive system of measures to obtain strong and valuable wheats and to procure feed. Already this year the net profit from handing over high-quality products amounted to more than R1 million on the kolkhoz.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the "Kuban" Agroindustrial Combine. It has begun an economic experiment to create a unified production-economic complex based on modern equipment and technology to produce, procure, process, and sell agricultural products and high-quality foodstuffs on the basis of autonomous financing and paying its way.

M.S. Gorbachev had a meeting with the leaders, specialists, foremost production workers, and secretaries of primary party organizations of the "Kuban" Agroindustrial Combine.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary warmly greeted the assembled people on behalf of the party's Central Committee. I will say at once, he emphasized, that I have come to you to familiarize myself with how you are working under the conditions of the experiment. We have given you an opportunity to act with vigor and initiative, to display economic enterprise and independence, and to learn how to work in the new way so as to ensure a steady increase in output and to improve its quality. The Timashevsk people's experiment is of tremendous significance in this sense. It throws light on problems in all their complexities and interconnections.

There are very complex sciences at the forefront of scientific and technical progress. Yes, breakthroughs of thought and discoveries are needed there.

But, to speak of the economy, the agrarian sector is the most complex thing. It has tremendous ties both with industry and with the consumer.

The agrarian sector's potential has changed. It is capable of taking on new technologies and equipment. And positive processes have taken place. But, comrades, we are lagging behind the tasks we have advanced. We must accelerate our pace and intensify our work. We will not resolve the task of the country's socioeconomic development without solving the food problem.

M.S. Gorbachev inquired in detail about the progress of the experiment, what saving it is producing, what is hindering its implementation, and how far it is applicable to other regions.

The agroindustrial combine's leaders and specialists spoke in detail about its achievements and problems.

Summing up the meeting, M.S. Gorbachev highly appraised the agroindustrial combine's first successes.

He also spoke of this at a meeting with the working people of Timashevsk in the central square of this rayon center.

The people of Timashevsk, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, have an important assignment from the party Central Committee and the government. They must verify a very important experiment concerning how we are to run agriculture more efficiently in the future. And what the rayon's work people are doing will probably be of tremendous significance for the country's entire agroindustrial complex.

Your experience of cooperation in agriculture, in the processing industry, and in the sales sphere--all this is what it is important for us to tie into a single knot so as to ensure that all the products grown in the fields and obtained from livestock units do not go to waste but reach the consumer in good quality and on time.

The problems that you are solving on the basis of a new material and technical base and new management methods, on the basis of pooling efforts to solve technical, organizational, and social questions--this is what the whole country and the whole agroindustrial complex need.

I make a good assessment of your labor, your work in implementing the tasks of the experiment, and the achievements that you already have. Thank you. This is good work, we value it, and we hope, of course, that you will do much more for the country and, thus, for yourselves, during this 5-year plan. And we will utilize this experience in our affairs in the country's agroindustrial complex.

In Timashevsk M.S. Gorbachev laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin.

Flowers were laid at the monument erected to the memory of the people of Timashevsk who died during the war years and also at the memorial to Yepistiniya Fedorovna Stepanova--the mother of nine sons who gave their lives for our motherland.

#### Cites 'Strong Defenses' in Walkabout

LD181844 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Krasnodar, 18 Sep (TASS)--A TASS special correspondent reports:

Meetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the people of Krasnodar territory continued today.

During a tour of Krasnodar, he had meetings and conversations with people.

The following question, in particular, was asked in a conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev why does the United States go ahead with its nuclear tests at the Nevada test range despite the Soviet moratorium?

Mikhail Gorbachev answered, "The USSR wages a difficult struggle for peace. Previously the United States explained all its military plans by means of many conjectures and numerous distortions of the Soviet Union's image and of its foreign policy.

"First, it is being asserted that the USSR is threatening to conquer the whole world, seeks military superiority, and intends to occupy the whole of Western Europe. It is also maintained that the Soviet Union wants allegedly to lay hold of Africa and Asia."

"We are proud of our country," Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized. "Think only how much energy we expended and how many lives sacrificed. Can we be hatching such insidious plans with respect to other nations? With our peaceful foreign policy we invite people to unite in order to save life on earth, and not only to head off a nuclear war, but also to preserve the environment."

"The world has the resources to cope with its problems. It is said that 400 billion, perhaps even 500-600 billion dollars, are spent every year to fuel the arms race. Whereas in order to meet the basic needs of people 100 or 200 billion are required. In just 1 year if the existing funds are used."

It is contended that the USSR opposes any verification, that it is impossible to come to terms with it, that it does not comply with agreements. We have exposed all these fabrications. We proposed such a policy which it is hard to dispute because it is peaceful. Now people already do not wish to believe that the Soviet Union is engaged in propaganda, that it is bent on war.

But the most progressive foreign policy should rest on a solid foundation, Mikhail Gorbachev said. It is those realities from which one cannot turn

away. It is the powerful economy, cohesive people, strong defences. All this is in our hands.

It is hard to come to terms with representatives of militarist circles. But the American people, all other peoples are likewise interested in peace. We proceed from this and hope that people will come to realize that peace should be preserved.

#### Moscow TV Airs More of Walkabout

LD200957 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast, video report on CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's 18 September walkabout in Krasnodar; Gorbachev replies to questions from unidentified members of the public--recorded]

[Text] Yesterday Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Krasnodar. Many conversations took place in the streets and squares of the kray center. [Video shows motorcade driving along streets, crowd of people including cameramen, medium closeup of Gorbachev outside his car with men from entourage behind him; closeups of people in the crowd. Throughout the item cameras show people asking questions and a variety of shots of Gorbachev replying, intercut with shots of parts of the crowd.]

[Question] Mikhail Sergeyevich, what are your impressions from your tour of the Kuban?

[Gorbachev] I know the Kuban just as well as I know Stavropol Kra. [laughter among audience] Because you always keep a special eye on your neighbor. In case he gets ahead of you or copies the best of everything. There have always been good contacts now too. As to my impressions--I've come at a different time. Moreover, the Kuban, that is, all the working people, the party organizations have gone through a very serious period in the development of the Kuban, above all in matters concerning the moral atmosphere, and order. I think that the Kuban party organization is up to the mark. Good order is being established. The people support this. Much was said about this yesterday. They welcome this. The air in the Kuban was always good, and in my view it has now become cleaner. This is the most important thing.

[Question] Mikhail Sergeyevich, in your speeches and in decisions of the party Central Committee a great deal of attention is given to moral [as heard] incentives for engineering and technical staff and workers. Locally this is not always being done.

[Gorbachev] Well, you know, we adopted what was in general a good decision. Suddenly we discovered that everything we had adopted on the basis of the Leningrad experience, where this business went well, suddenly was applied in a manner whereby they gave engineering and technical workers R5-7 extra. And that's not it, that's not it at all. We are thinking about this. Without it

there can be no technical progress. And we shall do everything to raise the standing of engineering work. We shall do it. Perhaps standards should even be raised so that not everyone can be an engineer. There are a lot of engineers, and at the same time there are too few engineers. By training there are many, while in terms of ideas and of results there are a little too few, comrades, a little too few.

And we should...[Gorbachev changes thought] this is where incentives are needed, not just according to training but for those who indeed are engineers, who are already giving good results today. And those who have found themselves in this corps by accident perhaps should think again and take up a different career. As to what we provide today for the entire corps of engineers, we should keep it and hand it over to the most gifted, constructive, so to speak, part of the corps of engineers. We should think about this. After all, we give a great deal, you see, in order to reward and stimulate engineering work but we are getting no results. All in all, we are thinking about it. It is probably a very big issue and we will not solve it in one try. I can see that we have probably not thought something through here yet. We will go on thinking.

[Question] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I am a lawyer. We should be raising the standing of the legal service in the national economy.

[Gorbachev] Generally speaking we should live and work according to law. And when we get that, we will get justice, order and so on. Today we have a great many offenses and, especially, ways to get around the law. And sometimes in various sectors and various regions we have reached a worrying state. We are at present adopting decisions--I think that there was even something about it in a Politburo report--about developing legal learning, about the training of personnel, about legal education of working people. All in all, it is a very important issue, in order that...[changes thought] All this is being included in our new approaches, so that in the end socialist legality should prevail. And there should be one law for everybody, one discipline for everybody and one morality for everybody. Or else you get some professing law while others get around law. Some consider that...[changes thought] they recommend socialist morality for everybody while for themselves, some sort of [word indistinct]. That won't do, that won't do. This should be said right in front of the whole country.

[Question] I would like to take the opportunity to say, first of all, many thanks to our government for the fact that we have had peace for so many years. That's the most important thing.

I speak for medical personnel, middle and junior levels. That's our hospital, City Hospital Number 1, over there. I am a nurse there. I would nevertheless like to see higher allocations to our health service and to see remuneration according to work. There are situations when a nurse does the work of three, you know. We have no means to pay, let's say, that person, and I do not even mean threefold but just for her real work. Health, after all, is the most important thing.

[Gorbachev] You have raised and posed a very big question. Medical services mean health. What is the most precious thing? Health. When a person is healthy, he can then develop as an individual, in all spheres. This is the main thing. We are now preparing a major decision, for many years to come, on the development of our health services. A major decision, on the development of its base. Measures are in preparation to improve pay incentives in medical work.

We are now concluding with the teachers...[changes thought] and we regard health-care and education [word indistinct]. If these areas are not resolved as they should be, how can our society live normally today or think about the future, for education and medicine are very important spheres. For this reason, having dealt with the schools, we are embarking upon a serious improvement of all our health services. You will soon have the documents and will learn about it.

It is likely that neither will you ask all the questions nor can I answer all the questions on one occasion. [applause in the background, man says: We'll all get down to work.] Thank you very much. I wish you every success.

[Voices in crowd] Thank you. All the best.

#### Holds Discussion with Krasnodar Officials

LD202217 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 19 September 1986 in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 21-minute video report on CPSU General Gorbachev's discussions in Krasnodar on 18 September. The report opens with repeat material on a discussion between Gorbachev and "Kuban" Kolkhoz team leader Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov on questions of restructuring the economy and agriculture. At one point in the discussion Gorbachev says:

"I think that we have a question for our information media which are present here. I do not know what they are going to broadcast. That is their affair. But I ask them to broadcast in full our talk, your talk that you began and all of our discussions based on it, to broadcast them in full. Let everyone hear it. And let those to whom it applies draw the conclusion. The food problem is a matter for all of the people. And that is how it must be tackled."

Next, the announcer introduces a speech at the Krasnodar party aktiv meeting by Novokubansk Raykom First Secretary Andrey Filipovich (Nedelka).

(Nedelka) praises the struggle against drunkenness and unearned incomes and says it is supported by 99 percent of the people; it has improved discipline and output.

He states that his rayon was a pioneer in the introduction of self-financing. The new responsibility makes people accountable both for their successes and shortcomings, he says.

Gorbachev interrupts (Nedelka) to say:

You know, we have now prepared the norms for agro-industrial complex, on the basis of a land-survey, land evaluation, on the basis of the amount of equipment and assets, on the basis of accounting for resources being allocated. All this taken together provides the resource base, the capacity, the potential of each kolkhoz, each rayon and each zone. So it has to reach the stage where it is at in the Baltic area. A kolkhoz or sovkhos manager comes along--let's say in Estonia or in Lithuania--and he says that he has reached such-and-such a level, crop returns such-and-such: they ask him his grade: he says: 70. That's not enough. It's clear straight away that you should have a different crop return at that grade. That's what you've got here."

(Nedelka) continues, saying that the rayon is attempting to ensure that strong leaders are put in charge of farms. He complains that farmers are tormented by bureaucracy. In the attempt to reduce red tape the number of bureaucrats has been reduced but this has had no effect. The amount of paperwork should be reduced, he says.

Gorbachev says:

"You know, Comrade (Nedelka), it is this apparatus in fact--so what is this reorganization about now? If we want to strengthen the center along strategic lines, we need to know where we're going, any direction--if you don't know where to go, then what can you do? No one will have any idea. You need a center. It's an advantage to have a center which is intelligent and capable, so to speak, of submitting an analysis for elaborating policy: all this is necessary--this is the advantage of socialism: This is what the planned economy gives you. But we must--which is the most important thing now--strengthen the center: it has to be freed from the day-to-day routine matters that it busies itself with now and--the main thing now--we must open the road for the economic independence of workers' collectives, in industry, in construction, everywhere--even in colleges and schools, and so on and so forth.

"This means that powers have to be redistributed, but how the apparatus is now resisting this! It is resisting the reorganization."

At this point there is applause.

In reply to indistinct cries from the audience, Gorbachev says: "But it's not just in Moscow: it's here too."

A speaker in the audience cries out "it's everywhere," to which Gorbachev says: So I'll take your applause to be a piece of self-criticism."

To laughter and a cry of "yes" from the audience Gorbachev says:

"Good. I'm in agreement with that."

The video report concludes at this point.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### FALIN HITS DEUTSCHE WELLE VIEW OF GORBACHEV REFORMS

PM091331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition p 1, 4

[Valentin Falin article: "**Why Are the Enemies Restless**"--first paragraph printed in boldface italics]

[Text] The Soviet people are engaged in great deeds. The time demands changes and a sound and careful renewal in their own house. The different stories of this house are social relations, spiritual life, and party, state, and economic work. Fundamental changes are taking place in the economy. To put it briefly, a restructuring is in progress--a restructuring equal to a revolution in terms of its scope and content.

The distinguishing features and supporting structures of this revolution are openness [glasnost], correspondence of words and deeds, lofty civic responsibility and discipline, democratization in all spheres of Soviet society's life, and the creation--in every labor collective and party organization, in every oblast, kray, and republic, and in the country as a whole--of conditions in which every person feels an active participant in the transformations, of an atmosphere which elevates man.

Active creativity and initiative by the masses constitute the most effective way to discover and mobilize the reserves of our socialist system, a guarantee that the party and the country will rise to the demands of the time. "We look with optimism at the exceptionally complex and large tasks facing us today," M.S. Gorbachev said at the opening of the all-union conference of social science department chiefs. "We must do all this; we cannot fail to do it; we will do it without fail!"

We will accomplish it despite the fact that the old does not give way to the new without a struggle. We will do it despite the tenacity of habit, the power of inertia, and some bureaucrats' tendency to use instructions to fetter lively ideas. We will launch the processes of renewal far and wide, because the party and all working people do not want to rest satisfied with yesterday's achievements. We will translate the program of restructuring fully and consistently into specific deeds because the people have accepted it wholeheartedly and have given it their ardent support.

This is what ordinary working people, communists and nonparty members, write to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here are a few extracts from the mail received by M.S. Gorbachev soon after his tours of the Kuban and Stavropol Kray.

"I have carefully followed your statements and the CPSU Central Committee decisions and agree with you fully, 100 percent," V.N. Rubchenko writes from Rostov Oblast's Zavodskoy settlement. "Democracy is the gold reserve for attaining the goals set. Democracy is action through conscience and not force. Democracy is real people's power. Our country is our own home, and only democracy will help us to decorate its facade properly like true householders." Or the letter from N.M. Gurkin from Yessentuki: "I fully support the policy of the present Politburo, I am happy for our party, and I am proud to belong to its ranks and to participate personally in the implementation of its plans--great plans aimed above all at the people's prosperity." "Keep it up, Mikhail Sergeyevich," Comrade Bolshakova, who lives in Murmansk, writes. "We are wholeheartedly committed and ready to help in the faster implementation of the party and the government's plans!!! With best regards and deepest respect to you!" Or a telegram from Minsk: "Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, keep on going the same way! Respectfully, war invalid V.A. Pletyukhov."

In numerous messages to the party leader, Soviet people openly describe their views of how the restructuring is progressing and express suggestions and requests. And all their letters, be they long or brief, have one underlying note: The people believe in the party's Leninist course, the people accept it as their own vital cause and are fully determined not to halt halfway.

But people used to say in olden times: What's meat for us is poison for the enemy. Socialism's adversaries feel warm only when we shiver. Their health thrives on other people's illnesses. They are scared of honest competition with the Soviet Union, be it in education or culture, in science or the economy. And they are doubly scared of competing with socialism in the sphere of people's power and the democratization of life. No, not purely ostentatious showcase democratization, but democratization of daily life, for which imperialism has even invented a contemptuous derogatory term--life "on the street."

Our detractors would give much to be able to erase the April Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress from the annals of history. Had it not been for the party decisions on the need to achieve a new qualitative state of society and to cleanse our life of everything alien and stagnant, had it not been for the new dynamism and quality imparted to the development of the Land of the Soviets, they--our adversaries--would have found it much easier to hold forth on the "crisis of socialism," as they did in the recent past without any pangs of conscience.

Malice and irritation seek an outlet. To start with, the Soviet public was bombarded from abroad with forecasts: Make no efforts, nothing will

come out of the "Gorbachev reforms." The airwaves shook with laments by self-appointed well-wishers about the "hard lot" that has befallen our people and damnation of all past and future "experiments" engendered by the "unattainable dream" of a society of social justice. They sowed doubts, gloated over our misfortunes, said spiteful things, and looked for the tiniest crack into which to drive a wedge if possible.

It was not to be. Openness proved a most effective medication for healing wounds, an antidote to all kinds of intrigues. The party calls all things by their proper names. All things--this means both good and bad. Things that happen to be progressing fairly well and things that, for various reasons, are still barely moving along. Openness silenced calumnies and malevolent lies. Western propaganda found itself unprepared for such a turn of events.

That was when the "voices" changed their tune. They concentrated on personalities, falsely pitting some against others, checking whether lines were parallel and accents similar, and so on. The wagging tongues go on incessantly. The hands never tire of moving the pens that churn out either "conflicts" between party and state apparatus, or "differences" between center and provinces, or... It all depends on the authors' imagination and the degree of hatred for the other country.

The greatest zeal and shamelessness in this respect are displayed by Deutsche Welle. Obviously not by accident. This "wavelength" has long-established traditions and personnel trained in provocations. Inveterate "democrats" trained in the SS and SD punitive detachments, "experts" without family or roots vetted by all the relevant services, abandon themselves in this radio center to emotions which are understandable in their position. A similar nest existed on German soil in the past. It is well known that eggs were hatched in it, and why. People in our country remember this from the prewar years.

Historical parallels are, of course, relative. But that is no reason to forget the past either. It is not dead and buried. The perpetual yesterday's men have not rejected the experience of past rulers, experts in disinformation and the discrediting of statesmen, politicians, and military figures in countries destined for occupation. The identical recipe is used today.

They take a "canard"--they are always at hand--and stuff it full of words and phrases taken out of context and reshuffled in advance. Scissors, glue, a couple of invented remarks, and there you have it--the sensation is ready. It is sufficient to play down one aspect of some problem, overemphasize another, and instead of a stance you have its interpretation, instead of truth--a forgery. It is a matter of inventiveness and skill to make the forgery appear more or less plausible.

It has been repeatedly noted at the highest level that it was not easy for the Soviet Union to make the decision on the unilateral moratorium on

nuclear explosions, and that it was very difficult to extend it in the face of intensive U.S. testing and the general U.S. militarist policy. It became necessary to weigh political, psychological, and military factors. To weigh them, putting various arguments on different sides of the scales.

So what is confusing here? But the professional distorter makes his money by confusing the issues.

No sooner had an eminent Soviet military spokesman stated that the moratorium does involve a certain risk for us--which is a fact--than the supersharp "analysts" in the FRG perceived "Bonapartism within the army leadership" and did not waste the opportunity to share their discovery with the whole world. They deliberate about some kind of "opposition"--now by some, at other times by others. There is no other way of presenting wishful thinking as reality, of fitting the West German yardstick to the Soviet situation. If militarism raises its head in the West, then everyone must follow suit. A primitive calculation: If there is no success in bringing about a clash between the "politicians" and the "military" or the economic managers, it may be possible to induce the "specialists" to clam up. So that they maintain public silence during the discussion of fundamental problems.

The words of a specialist (a real one) in the military, scientific, or economic sphere carry considerable weight among the public. Today these words, when they are objective, work against the military doctrines of the United States and its NATO allies, against the arms race on land, under water, and in space. These words, based on facts, refute the various nonsense as regards Soviet policy. These words are a big thorn in the side of those in the West who, for decades on end, have tirelessly depicted the Soviet Union as an "enemy" which must be "deterred" from attacking.

Openness, dialogue, and truth have scared the gentlemen at DW. And their backers and paymasters. They are afraid of an open comparison of opinions, of a comparison with actual rather than imaginary facts. It would suit those "champions" of freedom of information perfectly if the secret of military preparations were kept under lock and key. The smaller the number of people who are let into this secret, the less information is available about the consequences of the use of modern weapons and the easier it is for imperialism to manipulate public moods and extract money for arms from the taxpayers' pockets.

The "psychological warfare" waged on the airwaves from Cologne has absolutely nothing to do with freedom of expression of opinions. Neither in form, because the positions of states are brazenly distorted, not in essence, because common sense refuses to accept the preaching of ignorance, hatred, and violence as an indicator of freedom.

According to folk wisdom, a scandalmonger is always a deceiver, and a deceiver is always a scandalmonger. The all-out efforts by the DW inventors

and disseminators of scandal are in vain. Their diligence in confusing the issue gives rise to completely different associations in the Soviet Union.

But why should DW sink to the very pits, to unbridled slander? Hardly because of a simple dislike of the new thinking. The underlying essence of the operation conducted by the "wavelength" is obvious enough: Changes which consolidate the socialist system are dangerous to capitalism. And fear gnaws away. One cannot imagine that a program ensuring socialism's assertive and rapid advance would be implemented without obstacles. Imperialism would like to suffocate this revolution in its cradle, since it failed to do so to the previous one. In any event it will try. Using military force and the arms race. So, no disarmament. The spiral of military confrontation must be tightened further still. It is confrontation that must resolve the dispute between the systems.

This creed, if secondary aspects are cast aside, is the meaning of everything broadcast by DW. A radio station which is maintained by the FRG Government and whose every minute of operations is paid for by the West German population. Bonn politicians sit on the DW supervisory council, and its staffers have been given the status of civil servants. Privileges like this are not granted to everyone--only to those who abide by government regulations and loyally serve the powers that be.

Every so often leaders of the FRG ruling coalition assure the Soviet side of their desire to improve relations with the USSR. Time and again they speak of trust and other sublime matters--to the accompaniment of DW's permanent hostility. The right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing? Oh, it does, but it consoles itself with illusions that the duplicity will go unnoticed. That simpletons will be found to swallow the fable that the "wavelength" is independent, that it supposedly sings its own tune instead of following social or, to be more precise, militarist instructions.

One can legitimately ask in this regard: For whom is DW working by persistently arousing among the Soviet people mistrust of the West German state and its intentions--real rather than ostensible?

And finally. It is perfectly possible that the above remarks will be interpreted by the skilled craftsmen in Cologne as a sign of "nervousness" or of "revenge" for criticism. We have hit where it hurts. Absolutely. Our knowledge of our reality is no worse than DW's. We speak of our own shortcomings without prompting from outside, and do so more intelligibly than anyone abroad. Generally speaking, the "wave" and other "voices" have recently subsisted on dragging out various Soviet press reports and, of course, transforming incidents into law-governed phenomena and exceptions into norms of life. But the affirmation of openness and frankness [otkrytost] will, in the near future, take this tasty morsel away from them.

And what will be left? Only what the "voices" keep on talking for. The "psychological warfare" or the "war of ideas," as it is grandly styled for

the sake of variety, needs mouthpieces. As far as they are concerned, facts, events, and incidents are always nothing but an excuse to "refresh" a biased assessment, pour out some additional dirt, and give "advice" on how to harm socialism. Or--and today this is particularly topical--to explain why the "star wars" program is preferable to the "star peace" program and why the Soviet moratorium is worse than U.S. nuclear explosions in Nevada.

Maybe one could ignore all the petty and even major base DW tricks. Maybe one could overlook the fact that the broadcasting facilities of the BBC, VOA, and other subversive centers carry variations on similar themes. Maybe one could disregard the fact that the Western propaganda orchestra has a supranational conductor. The "free" society in the West can tolerate no self-generated initiative on the airwaves. NATO headquarters houses a special team allocating spheres of influence and targets for psychological manipulation. It is not stationed there by accident because, in NATO policies, propaganda and disinformation are part of the bloc's military preparations.

This is understandable from the viewpoint of preparations for war. It is, however, unclear how subversive work on the airwaves is to be reconciled with pledges made under the Helsinki Final Act or the document on confidence-building measures just signed in Stockholm. All previous conflicts have been conceived in people's minds. And, as a rule, in the beginning was the word.

This must be known; it cannot fail to be known.

/12858

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GROSSU REPORT TO MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Aug 86 pp 1-3

[ATEM information report and speech by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee at the republic party aktiv held in Kishinev on 2 August 1986.]

#### [Text] Information Report

A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held in Kishinev on 2 August. The following were invited to attend the meeting: members and candidate members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission of the republic party organization, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of primary party organizations, responsible workers from the Central Committee apparatus, the Presidium of the MoSSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers, deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairmen of city and rayon ispolkoms and their first deputies, heads of ministries and departments, chairmen of republic trade union committees, first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, city and rayon procurators, chairmen of people's courts, chiefs of city and rayon internal affairs departments, chairmen of city and rayon people's control committees, chairmen of the boards of rayon unions of consumers' societies, enterprise managers, the mass information and propaganda media, and other comrades.

First Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee S.K. Grossu presented a report "On the Tasks of Republic Party, Soviet, Trade Union, Komsomol, Law Enforcement and Management Agencies Stemming From Decisions of the 27th Party Congress and Decrees Passed by the CPSU Central Committee on Intensifying the Struggle Against Unearned Income, Drunkenness and Alcoholism and for the Strengthening of Discipline and Order."

The following took part in the discussion: first secretary of the Ungenskiy Rayon Party Committee P.G. Dubalar; F.Ye. Tsurkanu, leader of a comprehensive brigade of Kishinev Housing Construction Combine No. 2; P.V. Voronin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee; V.A. Kudryavtsev, chairman of the Tiraspol Gorispolkom; I.D. Kirov, first secretary of the Rybnitskiy Rayon party committee; I.A. Panfilov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA; A.S. Ginkul, first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon Party Committee; V.V. Bordenyuk, chief of the Bendery GOVD [City Department of Internal Affairs]; D.I. Muntyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Sports Committee; F.I. Pakhalyuk,

machine operator on the Mayak Kolkhoz in Oknitskiy Rayon; Moldavian SSR Procurator I.I. Cheban; and A.G. Dyakonu, chairman of the Slobodzeyskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association.

V.Ye. Sidorov, section head in the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the aktiv meeting.

Because of questions raised during the aktiv meeting about serious shortcomings in the work of the republic Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Motor Transport, the floor was turned over to Minister of Consumer Services V.M. Yukin and First Deputy Minister of Motor Transport A.I. Floka for explanations.

The aktiv meeting passed a resolution on the matter discussed.

A.G. Kolmakov, instructor with the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

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Speech by S. K. Grossu, first Secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee:  
A Solid Barrier to Negative Phenomena

Our people are living and working today under the powerful influence of ideas and plans coming out of the 27th congress of the Leninist party. Receiving its historic decisions with their hearts and minds, they are not sparing their efforts to transform the energy of plans into the energy of action, to achieve positive advances in all areas of public life and give the necessary acceleration to the nation's social and economic development.

The Soviet people received with great approval the decisions coming out of the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which summed up the post-congress results and set forth the basic principles for implementing all of its demands. The Communists and all the workers of our republic called the principles and conclusions given in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the plenum, a specific program of action aimed at implementing the party's contemporary strategic course, increasing the pace of the advance and making the universal restructuring earnest and efficient.

Almost 5 months have gone by since the 27th party congress, slightly more than a year since the April Central Committee Plenum. This entire period has been filled with an active search for new approaches to the resolution of pressing problems in our society and with creative work by the party and the people to effect a fundamental reform of our entire life. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev gave a principled assessment of the period in his speech at Vladivostok. He underscored the fact that the positive advances which have begun in the party, although not with equal force throughout, are gaining strength. We have succeeded in making the management processes more dynamic and in increasing rates of growth for production and labor productivity. We are doing a better job of accomplishing the social tasks.

Our republic is one example of this. It was noted at the 3rd Plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee that a trend has taken shape in the



involving increasing rates of development for industry, capital construction and transport, as well as the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises. Agricultural operations are being performed with greater vigor and a greater sense of responsibility. The production and procurement of animal husbandry products has grown markedly. The corresponding figures were recently published in the press.

The several positive advances which have been achieved have been the result of the restructuring which has begun in the work of party, soviet and party organs and the labor collectives, and the implementation of measures to strengthen state, planning and labor discipline, to universally establish a creative and serious atmosphere.

Despite the good general results for the first 6 months, however, indices were below the planned figures in certain branches and at a number of enterprises, some of them even lower than last year's. Growth of output for republic industry, for example, was lower than specified in the annual plan. The matter continues to be hampered by irregular production and inadequately effective use of that which we have at our disposal. Production spurts, as a rule, result in a breakdown of sales plans based on delivery commitments. During the 6-month period every 7th industrial enterprise and more than half of the cities under republic jurisdiction and the rayons failed to cope with this indicator.

Too little effort is still being made to accelerate production intensification. The results of the 6-month period show that certain departments and many enterprises have not gone beyond the talking stage. As a result, almost 8 percent of the enterprises did not cope with the plan for accelerating growth of labor productivity. Can we take seriously assertions by those in charge of the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry that steps have been taken to intensify production, when those branches exceeded the ceilings on numbers of workers by 345 and 184 respectively during the 6-month period?

A total of 42 industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for reducing production costs, which indicates that a formal approach is being taken to the struggle for conservation, for a reduction in nonproduction outlays and losses. The necessary turning point has not been achieved with respect to product quality. The number of products bearing the Emblem of Quality has been reduced by 64 items below the figure for the first 6 months of 1985.

There continue to be significant shortcomings in capital construction. None of the basic indices were met in the 6-month plan. The situation at social and cultural facilities is especially bad. The completion plan for housing was fulfilled by 90 percent, schools 45, and kindergartens 18 percent. The builders in Brichanskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Sorokskiy and Kotovski rayons did not release a single square meter of housing built with state funds for use during the 6-month period. Schools, kindergartens, hospitals and health clinics were not placed into use in Bessarabskiy, Dubossarskiy, Leovski, Nisporenskiy, Floreshtskiy, Glodyanskiy and Chernenkovskiy rayons. Rates fell also in the city of Kishinev, which became one of the cities which did not fulfill the plan for completion of housing and kindergartens.

The possibilities of the republic's agro-industrial complex have not been fully realized. There are losses of the harvest on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, equipment stands idle because it was poorly prepared for the agricultural operations, and the productivity of the livestock has fallen. Meat production has fallen on farms of Brichanskiy, Yedinetskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons, and milk yields have dropped in Chernenkovskiy, Dondyushanskiy and Dumbravenskiy rayons. Leaders of the farms, RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] and party organizations must take additional steps to restore the former rates in the enhancement of livestock productivity and ensure that the plans are completely fulfilled.

An alarming situation is developing with respect to feed procurement. At the beginning of August 1.7 fewer quintals of feed units per standard cow had been procured than last year. The situation is especially bad in Vulkaneshtskiy, Drokiyevskiy and Dumbravenskiy rayons (V.D. Voda, G.I. Belichuk and I.Ye. Timotin, first secretaries of the rayon party committees). Within the next few days, advantage must be taken of the rain which has fallen almost universally to make the third cutting of alfalfa and prepare only high-quality feed. We should already be simultaneously preparing for the ensilaging.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.P. Nikonov recently visited the republic. He familiarized himself with the work of a number of NPO [scientific production associations], interfarm enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], as well as the Tiraspol Trailer Plant, and had talks in the worker collectives, with scientists, management leaders and party workers. He gave a generally good evaluation of the performance of the republic NPO and the extensive adoption of new technology in the agrarian sector. V.P. Nikonov pointed out, however, that the effectiveness with which the republic's production and scientific capability is being used still does not measure up to the demands set at the 27th CPSU Congress. He directed attention to the need to further improve the NPO's ties with production, increase the responsibility of the scientists and all specialists for the achievement of greater results on each kolkhoz and sovkhov, step up control over labor, material and monetary outlays, and strengthen labor, plan and technological discipline.

The serious comments made by the CPSU Central Committee secretary pertained mainly to the performance of the Gosagroprom, but they also apply to other sectors of the economy and to all the work performed by the republic party organization with respect to the psychological readjustment of the cadres and the enhancement of their responsibility, and to the establishment of order everywhere and in all things.

The results of the 6-month period and an analysis of those results show that the restructuring of republic party, state and management agencies is proceeding slowly. There are difficulties. One encounters open or concealed resistance to the radical changes, and we have to overcome the indifference of those who are accustomed to living by inertia and working in the old way. The party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, and local soviets are not making an adequately persistent or vigorous effort to direct the political, organizational and indoctrinational work toward the achievement of real qualitative changes which would truly reinforce the trend of accelerated growth.

We have now entered the second half of the year, a period of responsibility for all the workers, and it is important to self-critically analyze the results of the first 6 months, take a close look at the practices of the best collectives, derive conclusions from the mistakes of the laggards, consolidate what has been achieved, make up for omissions and reach the goals set in the five-year plan through mass labor rivalry. M.S. Gorbachev said in Kharkov that in general everyone must work harder: both those engaged in production and those involved in science, management, organizational and political work.

Along with activating economic levers and improving administration and management methods, the tasks facing the republic require that the party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviets, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations considerably intensify the organizational and ideological work, conduct an active social policy, and work tirelessly to establish a wholesome moral atmosphere in each labor collective, in each city and village.

The complex and large-scale tasks of the contemporary stage, which affect all aspects of our life, can only be accomplished by relying on the vital creativity of the people, on their intellect, talent and labor. In other words, the human factor, the initiative and energy of millions of Soviet people, constitute that force which can activate the inexhaustible possibilities of our socialist society and accomplish the task of national social and economic development set by the party.

The implementation of organizational and political measures on the state scale aimed at eliminating unearned income, drunkenness and alcoholism, measures which have been unanimously approved among the people, the increased public attention to questions of ethics and morality, and the extensive use of propaganda possibilities have helped to increase the effectiveness of the indoctrination and made it possible to markedly improve the situation in the labor collectives and to strengthen order and organization in production and in public places.

The city of Beltsy has accumulated some good experience in keeping records on and making efficient use of labor resources. "Discipline Day" has been successfully conducted for several years in Slobodzeyskiy and Suvorovskiy rayons and in Kishinev's Oktyabrskiy Rayon. This and other measures made it possible during the first 6 months of this year to cut losses of work time in comparison with the same period last year--by 13 percent in Suvorovskiy Rayon, for example--and to reduce absenteeism by almost half. Losses of work time were cut by 12 percent in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, and 730 people were discovered not to be engaged in publically useful labor. Almost all of them have been provided with jobs.

Failure to observe the law and Communist moral standards is still being tolerated in some places, however. The transgressors are sometimes even protected, and reports from citizens are not properly assessed. Experience has shown that this results in certain kinds of social deterioration, the mingling of individual bureaucratized officials with clever operators and swindlers, bribe-taking and fraud, and organized embezzlement of the people's property.

Theft and abuses are especially widespread in branches of the republic's agro-industrial complex, where 1,403 crimes involving officials and managers were

detected last year alone. They resulted in a loss of 1.5 million rubles. Many thefts continue to occur in the consumer cooperative system and in the ministries of trade, motor transport, construction, local and light industry.

Certain corrupt workers in positions of responsibility have frequently been the organizers of large-scale thefts with attendant bribe-taking. A group of officials in the former Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking are presently being held criminally liable for theft and bribe-taking. They include G. Kozub, a deputy minister, and A. Tverdov, general director of the Aroma production association.

Nor is the number of so-called petty thefts being reduced. They have become especially widespread in agriculture, the light, food and dairy industries, and in construction organizations. The loss suffered by the republic as a result of petty thefts over the past 5 years amounted to more than 600,000 rubles. It is not just the amount of the loss but also the number of people involved which is causing concern. A total of 15,000-17,000 people are arrested by external security each year. A number of the subdivisions are not performing satisfactorily, however, and there are cases of conspiracy between security workers and the thieves. This has occurred at the Leovo Winery, the Soroki Outer Knitwear Factory and the Kishinev Leather Goods Association. The spread of petty thefts is a result of negligence and carelessness, slipshod record-keeping or even direct connivance with dishonest people.

The comradely courts, volunteer militia groups, councils for the prevention of violations of the law and other public organizations are demonstrating passivity in the fight against such crimes. Only 600 petty thieves, or 0.8 percent of the total, were arrested at the initiative of enterprise administrations or public organizations during the 5 years. They demonstrate the same sort of inertia, lack of principle and disinclination to reorganize themselves when it comes to considering the information on the thieves.

In July of this year, as we know, changes were made in republic laws, which call for stricter accountability for mercenary violations of the law. Today, there is a sharp focus on the strict observance of the law and application of the full force of the law in the battle against theft and other abuses. It is the duty of party organizations, people's controllers and the entire public to see that thieves and other individuals fond of profiting at the society's expense are aware of the inevitability of punishment for their acts and personally experience it.

Special mention needs to be made of shortcomings in the inventorying and storage of materials and of the practice of writing off raw materials and semi-finished products. A considerable portion of the enterprises, farms and organizations have still not established proper order in this matter. Progressive forms and methods of organizing basic record-keeping, those which provide a complete and reliable picture of the use of raw and processed materials, fuel and finished products, and increase the conservation and preservation of socialist property, are being adopted extremely slowly. As of the beginning of this year, for example, the normative method of recording production costs had been adopted at only every fourth industrial enterprise, and the work has hardly been started in construction.

Adoption of the standard basic forms has not been completed, and the standardized document system for all the sections of accounting is still not being used at a single enterprise of the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Societies or the State Agro-Industrial Committee. These and certain other branches also tolerate direct violations of the basic accounting procedure and the procedure for inventorying fixed capital and commercially valuable materials, which results in confusion, padding and distortions in reports for the state, in the squandering of the people's property and the acquisition of unearned income by individual, unscrupulous people.

In order to regulate the wage level which had developed and to conceal omissions in the organization of labor in Agropromstroy [Agro-Industrial Construction Association], orders include jobs some of which are not actually performed. As a result, the growth of average wages constantly exceeds the growth of labor productivity. In 1985 this was the situation in every second construction organization in the system.

Today, we need to urgently consider the necessity of establishing state order in the review of obsolete instructions and the development of new ones, as well as scientifically based norms for writing off raw materials and semi-finished products. Many of the current norms do not induce the collectives to make thrifty use of the materials coming in for industrial processing or encourage conservation. Obsolete norms for meat losses during storage, for example, permit the meat combines to achieve specious savings and their workers to receive undeserved material benefits.

Taking skillful advantage of imperfect production technology, criminals have frequently created and appropriated unrecorded surpluses. At the Kirs Winery of the Komrat APO, for example, head of the alcoholic beverage shop Koltza and several policemen, drivers and guards stole around 15 tons of an artificially created surplus of rectified alcohol worth more than 350,000 rubles in 1985.

There are many such examples. They demonstrate that the normative system in the republic is in a state of neglect and requires fundamental revision. The republic Gosplan, branch ministries and scientific research institutions under their jurisdiction must demonstrate initiative in this matter. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations must be involved in it.

There are grounds for serious complaints about the performance of the departmental auditing service and the state of control in general. More than one audit and inspection were conducted at enterprises where the people's property had been pilfered for years, after all, but the criminal machinations were not uncovered. Not only did the auditors not hamper the thieves, but they sometimes even assisted them by protecting them from just punishment.

In the ministries of consumer services, housing and municipal services, local industry and trade the auditing service is cluttered with incidental people or is not fully manned and not provided with skilled cadres. As a result, the audits and inventories of materials there are conducted irregularly and formally and do not produce the proper effect. Gumenitsa, manager of the Vilnyus store

in Kishinev, and his deputy systematically raised retail prices and committed infractions in the inventorying of goods during 1984 and 1985. This was done for purposes of theft. Auditors were sent to the store repeatedly in response to reports, but they uncovered nothing. It was not until this year that the thefts were finally revealed, but the shortage of goods exceeded 14,000 rubles by that time.

In most cases the heads of ministries and departments do not assess on the basis of principle the findings of internal audits and inspections and do not rigidly monitor the elimination of infractions and shortcomings. This can be called nothing other than connivance with self-seekers and scroungers. According to data provided by the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, all types of losses--theft, shortages and spoilage of goods--amounted to 9.9 million rubles during the past 2 years. A selective inspection by a people's controller of the USSR showed that the figure was 12.5 million rubles, however. Above-normal losses alone were six times greater--2.7 million instead of 425,000 rubles. P.D. Kostin, former chairman of the board of the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, not only did not properly assess the audits performed by the departmental controllers but actually attempted to prove their reliability.

The accounting system's role and responsibility for the preservation of socialist property have been reduced. The chief accountants at many enterprises and organizations have actually removed themselves from the record-keeping, analysis and monitoring and from the development of steps to prevent the theft of socialist property, and do not resolutely oppose the squandering of state funds.

Ministries and departments, associations, enterprises, farms and establishments and their party organizations sometimes do not prevent workers who have previously compromised themselves, obvious self-seekers and greedy individuals from gaining access to the people's property. This applies first of all to trade. Individuals previously tried for bribe-taking, speculation, the defrauding of customers and violations of trade rules were working in the Orbita association, for example. It is not surprising that large-scale theft (a total of 321,000 rubles) was uncovered there, for which 18 officials were convicted.

The republic Council of Ministers, ministries, state committees and departments must take additional steps to ensure that plans for conducting audits and inspections of the financial and management work of enterprises, organizations and establishments are fulfilled absolutely and well, that the findings are promptly reviewed and that every case of abuse, theft, mismanagement and violation of state discipline is dealt with.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations should increase the personal responsibility of managers and specialists in the control and auditing services for the state of this work at enterprises and in organizations of the corresponding branches and assess all deviations from the contemporary demands from a standpoint of principle. The republic People's Control Committee and Ministry of Finance, in close cooperation with law-enforcement agencies, must intensify their monitoring of the state of the auditing work performed by ministries, departments and other administrative agencies.



We must resolutely put an end to the padding [of figures], sham and other distortions in accounting. We need to bear in mind the fact that when the actual results do not coincide with the performance figures reported to the collectives, this demoralizes the workers, lowers their labor activeness and discipline, has a negative effect upon their attitude toward socialist property and finally, it hampers control over the measure of labor and consumption.

The People's Control Committee of the USSR uncovered large-scale padding of freight weights on the Moldavian Railway. It amounted to 70,000 tons last year and to 15,000 tons during the first quarter of this year. One of the shippers, the Kishinev Synthetic Leather Combine, added 11 tons per car, around 2,000 in all, to the actual amount shipped during a 3-month period. The railway management (Yu.M. Gerasimov) knew about the padding of freight figures from articles published in the newspapers PRAVDA and GUDOK but did nothing to prevent it from happening again. Nor did the party gorkoms and raykoms or the primary party organizations react in good time.

A considerable portion of the unlawful payments at enterprises and in organizations of the State Agro-Industrial Committee are made to the so-called "moonlighters [shabashniki]." They have been paid 730,000 rubles over the past two and a half years. Their activities are presently being regulated by law and placed onto a strictly contractual basis. It is absolutely forbidden to assign them any sort of supply, sales or intermediary functions or to use materials obtained from who knows where. Party, soviet and management agencies must establish proper order in this matter.

The campaign against bribe-taking has been stepped up considerably in the republic. A total of 276 officials have been held criminally liable for this during the past 3 years. A group of workers at the Kishinev Special Motor-Vehicle Center of the Volga Motor-Vehicle Plant and the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies, headed by former Deputy Chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Vyshku, and former deputy chairmen of the Ispolkom of the Novoanenskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Gribinenko and Gedrovich, Chairman of the Kotovsk Gorispolkom Tulbur, Director of the Bendery Cotton Mill Mamutov, and others were brought to accountability in 1985. Criminal cases have presently been filed against a group of bribe-takers who have been active in Brichanskiy and Yedinetskiy rayons.

Bribe-taking is most frequently promoted by lack of principle and superficiality in the study of the moral qualities of people when they are hired. A certain Spiridonov, former instructor at the Odessa Polytechnical Institute, who was convicted of bribe-taking and had served out his sentence, was appointed chief of the administration for the operation of joint-use reservoirs in the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (A.S. Kishlar, minister). What this kind of cadre selection, if it may be called that, led to is demonstrated by the fact that the worker returned to his old ways and has once again been convicted of bribe-taking.

The bribe-taker's greed is frequently nurtured by the avarice of the bribers, who are ordinarily not interested in exposing the former. Bribery for helping secondary school graduates get into VUZs or preparatory courses and for giving the students there good grades during the sessions flourished on precisely this basis

for a long time at the Kishinev Medical Institute. This sort of thing could occur in view of the entire collective only because of the climate created at the institute by its former rector, Anestiadi, in which favouritism and unscrupulousness became normal behavior for some, and a position of noninterference became equally common for others.

Unfortunately, such things are to be found also at other VUZs and secondary specialized educational institutions. They demonstrate a weakness of party work, inadequate supervision and too little demandingness of leading cadres. The corresponding ministries and the party bureaus and party committees of VUZs and tekhnikums need to fundamentally reform, demonstrate principle and establish a wholesome climate in the collectives.

Bribe-taking, extortion and the hauling of unticketed passengers for gain have become widespread in the transportation system. Last year every second bus driver was caught hauling unticketed passengers; more than 1,000 drivers in the motor transport system were sentenced or fined by the people's court, and around 1,500 of them by a comrades court. The number of cases involving the hauling of unticketed passengers has already reached 1,000 this year. Senior Inspector Glodya of the Bendery Motor Transport Column has been held criminally accountable for concealing cases of transportation of unticketed passengers and for accepting more than 120 bribes from drivers of fixed-route taxis.

A low level of political and indoctrinational work with the drivers is the cause of such occurrences in motor transport. Extortion flourished, accidents were concealed, and a situation of impunity and mutual protection developed in the Kishinev taxi fleet (V.V. Pimenov, director; V.N. Gusakov, party committee secretary) precisely as a result of a formal approach to this matter and poor monitoring by the administration and the primary party organization to see that the rules and instructions governing the operation of a motor vehicle enterprise were observed. And Kishinev is not alone.

Nor is the number of crimes of greed being reduced at enterprises of the Moldavian Railway. Taking advantage of the lack of control, and frequently, connivance on the part of officials, train conductors and chiefs haul unticketed passengers for appropriate recompense. They do this for profit. Of 96 intercity trains inspected by militia workers in 1986, unticketed passengers have been found on 80.

Those who are fond of unearned income are not properly rebuffed also at enterprises and in organizations of the consumer service system, public health, housing and municipal services (V.M. Yukin, K.A. Draganyuk and V.G. Sinev, ministers) and other systems, where various kinds of extortion and other abuses flourish.

We need particularly to discuss the crime of speculation. The vitality of this method of deriving unearned income is due to shortages in our economy and shortcomings in the performance of industry with respect to saturating the market with the needed, quality goods. Enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry shorted the trade network by 3.5 million rubles worth of goods even in the assortment agreed upon at fairs during 1985 and the first 6 months of this year. Orders from the trade system are not accepted at all for many types of products needed by the population.



Despite the fact that the semiannual plan for consumer goods production was fulfilled in general, their output per ruble of wage fund was 29 kopecks below the target for the year. Certain enterprises even reduced their output of popular goods below that of the corresponding period last year. They include the Beltsy Sewn Goods and Knitwear Factory, the Iskoz and the construction materials combines in Kishinev, the Tiraspol Metallolithography Plant and others. Nor are the trade organizations of the Ministry of Trade, the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and others ministries and departments demonstrating proper earnestness and efficiency in the search for possibilities for better serving the population. The semiannual target of the state commodity turnover plan was missed by 27.6 million rubles.

This situation and a still-occurring bureaucratic indifference toward the needs of the people are taken advantage of by shifty individuals, including workers in the trade system, who parasitize from shortages, the caprices of fashion and sometimes, manifestations of petty bourgeois materialism and "brand-name" psychology, profiting from reselling items at exorbitant prices.

Agricultural products occupy a significant place among items involved in speculation. And there is a reason for this. Among the traditional assortment of vegetables, fruits and berries in Moldavia, there were even at the height of the season shortages of onions, carrots, eggplant, [gogoshary], apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants and watermelons. There are disruptions in the supply and not enough of them in state and cooperative stores.

As a result, private traders, or more precisely, resourceful individuals who charge triple the price, fill in for the market.

Land laws on the allocation and the efficient use of private plots are grossly violated in the republic as a result of lack of control on the part of local soviets, primary land users (kolkhozes and sovkhoses) and the land-use service of the Gosagroprom. Just a selective inspection has shown that almost 3,800 hectares of land has been allocated for private use over and above the established norms. In the villages of Brichanskiy and Kamenskiy rayons many private plots are planted to broomcorn, and 40-70 percent of them are planted to grapes in Kotovski, Chadyr-Lungskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Kalarashskiy and other rayons. Few potatoes, grain and feed crops are grown there, however.

We know that hothouses are being built on many private plots in the republic for raising early vegetables and flowers for sale on the market. This is not a bad thing if it is done within the framework of our laws. Unfortunately, the local soviets of people's deputies, people's controllers and militia workers rarely put a stop to infractions occurring in this matter. A total of 40 unauthorized hothouses were discovered in Kishinev's Leninskiy Rayon, for example. The ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies has now decided to raze them, but it would have been easier to prevent their construction in the first place. Many hothouses cover 500 or more square meters, instead of the 20 fixed by law. Such cases have been revealed in Dubossarskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Kamenskiy, Novoanenskiy, Oknitskiy, Sorokskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and other rayons.

During the preparations for today's meeting of the party aktiv many of the republic's workers and its guests made numerous negative comments about the operation

of the kolkhoz markets. Among other things, there were justified complaints about the exorbitant prices of fruits and vegetables and about the lack of proper ties between the markets and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Despite the benefits provided, the farms have practically withdrawn on their own from the market trade in recent years. The republic Gosagroprom and the local party, soviet and management agencies must take steps to see that every farm has pavilions and stalls for the sale of fruits and vegetables at the markets of cities and rayon centers.

The consumer cooperative system too must take more vigorous action and organize commissioned trade in garden and orchard products from private plots of the rural residents, and see to it that the mistakes of the past are not repeated. In this respect, it should be pointed out that a number of rayons have not yet done anything to step up the campaign against truly unearned income, theft and speculation, but have begun extensively and indiscriminately taking administrative steps against people who have raised farm products with their own labor and want to sell the surplus at kolkhoz markets. Is it surprising after this that the sale of fruits, potatoes and other vegetables has dropped markedly and that prices have risen at some markets. This is true also of cottage industry and consumer services.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, the republic Gosagroprom, the ministries of trade and consumer services, and the Moldavian SSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives should take immediate steps to resolutely prevent distortions of the very nature of extremely important party documents which require implementation of the principle of social justice. A differentiated and careful approach is needed in this matter. The cutting edge of the campaign should be directed against those who deviate from the established procedure, acquire materials illegally and turn their private production into a commercial operation, into their only source of income, those who avoid taking part in public production.

The republic Gosagroprom, the rural soviets and farm managers need to provide the population with the necessary assistance in acquiring young animals for fattening, and planting material, and in the southern and central rayons, to replace hybrids with seedlings of table grape varieties. At the same time, they need to work among the population to get them this year to make not wine but various kinds of useful, nonalcoholic products at home.

The republic's housing problem and related difficulties are well known. There are people, however, who take advantage of these difficulties for mercenary purposes, deriving unearned income by subleasing surplus housing space at high prices. Here is just one such example. Kishinev resident Radnyuk subleased a state apartment for 1,600 rubles while living with her mother in the same building. Housing is also exchanged for mercenary purposes. It should be pointed out that the executive committees of local soviets and their finance agencies exercise poor control over the use of housing, do not have a clear picture of the true state of affairs and do not know about all of the cases in which apartments are subleased in violation of the established procedure.

We should not shoot from the hip in this matter. We need to find and adopt those methods for resolving the problem which will make it possible within the bounds of the law to see that efficient use is made of the entire housing fund. Among other

things, we have the experience of the Leningraders, which has been disseminated extensively in the nation but for some reason has not taken hold here. The exchanging and subleasing of housing should help resolve the housing problem for part of the population until every family is provided with a separate apartment. Those who parasitize from the housing shortage should be dealt with in accordance with the law, however. The main thing is to build housing as rapidly as possible.

Parasitism is one of the forms of living off unearned income. Hundreds of people are brought to criminal accountability for it each year.

Party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, law-enforcement and control agencies should in their daily work truly establish the socialist principles of job allocation, fully apply the force of the law and public pressure to parasites and other individuals who evade publically useful labor, and surround them with an atmosphere of intolerance and universal condemnation. The first task should be regarded as that of eliminating the causes and conditions permitting them to engage in a parasitic way of life. Steps should be taken to provide them with jobs, keep them in the labor collectives and reeducate them.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed with great force the need to rid the Soviet society of the corrupting influence of drunkenness and alcoholism, one of the most hideous of social evils. The Soviet people themselves reject drunkenness, and most of them fervently support the policy of curtailing the production of alcohol.

The beneficial effect of the decisive steps taken in the republic to combat drunkenness is already beginning to be felt. It is still too early to speak of major successes, however. We have still only impeded drunkenness. And the task set by the party is unequivocal: to struggle uncompromisingly and to the end for a sober way of life.

When we analyze what has been done today to wipe out alcoholism and drunkenness, it has to be stated frankly that the work in this direction is not being performed with adequate vigor and is being done in spurts in some places. Exaggeration of the results and complacency are to be found. The workers of many party gorkoms and raykoms, especially the Nisporenskiy, Kalarashskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Sorokskiy, Orgeyevskiy and Bessarabskiy (I.V. Kolibaba, F.G. Olaru, A.I. Aleksey, A.S. Miron, A.S. Ginkul and A.D. Gandrabura, first secretaries) are not demanding enough of the heads of enterprises and farms, of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations with respect to the absolute fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's decree. They permit an attitude of tolerance toward cases of drunkenness on the part of CPSU members and exhibit liberalism in assessing their infringements.

A proper party-minded assessment was not made of the conduct of the chairman of the ispolkom of the Skortsenskiy Rural Soviet in Teleneshtskiy Rayon, for example. Communist Butnar repeatedly came to work in an intoxicated state and was even incriminated when he attended a party meeting which discussed the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." It was only recently decided to relieve him of his position.

Nor was proper principle demonstrated in the consideration of the personal case of Rappa, former chief of the maintenance and repair department of the Signal plant. Only after receiving a letter signed by a group of Communists at that

enterprise and after the party control commission under the republic's Communist Party Central Committee had intervened did the Kishinev Gorkom reconsider the case and expel Rippa from the CPSU for repeatedly drinking alcoholic beverages with subordinates and appropriating state funds.

Many local soviets are giving little attention to the commissions for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism and are not working vigorously to reorient people to raise products other than grapes on the private plots. In Kaushanskiy Rayon (G.Ye. Bevz, chairman of the rayon ispolkom) 873 hectares are planted to wine vineyards on the private plots, but only 14 percent of them were removed this year.

The republic Gosagroprom is working too slowly to reorient the work of its branches in accordance with the party's demand that drunkenness be eliminated. The Moldfruktovoody association (Ya.V. Tikhman) and the Main Administration of the Food Industry (V.S. Biryukov) were not prepared to satisfy the public's demand for nonalcoholic beverages. As a result the population is not as well provided with fruit drinks, mineral water, kvas and other nonalcoholic products as it was last year. The Moldavian Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry and the institutes of the Yaloveny and Viyerul scientific production associations had nothing to say when it came to changing the specialization of the wine-making enterprises.

The reorientation of the branches is a serious and complex matter requiring an intense effort on the part of the labor collectives, from the scientific subdivisions to the production brigades. A special role is assigned to the RAPOs, which are expected to see to the concentration of efforts by all the partners and to mobilize them for the absolute accomplishment of the tasks facing them, particularly the replanting of large areas of vineyards with a view to increasing the production of table varieties to 25 percent.

The effectiveness of the campaign against drunkenness depends to a considerable degree upon the establishment of order in trade. There are many shortcomings. Despite a certain drop in sales of wine and spirits in the republic, the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages continues to be high. The Ministry of Trade (V.G. Bobutsak) and the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies (K.A. Melnik) are doing far from everything possible to regulate the trade in alcoholic beverages, to replace them with nonalcoholic beverages and to make up the loss in commodity turnover with other kinds of products.

Law-enforcement agencies are doing a poor job of coordinating their work with public and economic organizations, volunteer militia groups and comradely courts, and are doing little preventive work for overcoming drunkenness. The imposition of fines predominates in the campaign against violators of anti-alcohol laws, and even then the full amounts are not exacted. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the gorispolkoms are not adequately analyzing the performance of the police departments with respect to combatting drunkenness and alcoholism and are not striving to increase their role in this matter.

The Ministry of Health is reorganizing too slowly. Because of the more thorough detection of chronic alcoholics, the official number has grown. The treatment

system continues to be inadequate, however. In fact, only slightly more than half of the sufferers are treated, the vast majority of those as outpatients. The Ministry of Health, city and rayon party committees and the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets are doing little to develop such an effective method of treating alcoholism in the republic as the establishment of drug and alcohol sections right at the enterprises.

It is impossible to struggle for a sober way of life or to combat drunkenness and unearned income unless the labor collective takes an active stance in this important work. Its educational potential is not being fully utilized, however. At the Bendery Thermal-Insulation Materials Plant, for example, half of the workers discharged for infractions of discipline or for drunkenness on the job were not condemned in the collective. Time and again we find cases in which drunkards and truants receive their full bonuses, they retain their place on the waiting list for apartments, their leaves are not postponed, and so forth.

We are concerned about the consumption of alcohol by teenagers. It indicates deficiencies in the early prevention work in the school, a formal approach to the matter by public education, health, cultural, physical culture and sports, and law-enforcement agencies, and poor coordination of their work.

In most of the republic's rayons and cities inadequate use is made of the material, social and cultural, and other possibilities for the all-around development of children and teenagers, and proper indoctrinational work is not performed with a considerable portion of them. This creates the conditions for lack of discipline, unfitting behavior, a consumption-oriented attitude toward life and serious deviations from socialist moral standards.

We frequently name so-called poor family environments as one of the main causes of this situation. And that is correct. Analysis of the findings from investigations into such cases shows that the work of making such families healthy and creating the conditions for indoctrinating the children in them is conducted extremely unsatisfactorily at the local level.

It is long since time, however, to dispel the myth that only children from so-called poor home environments are among the youth who violate the law. On the contrary, many of them grew up in families of adequate means in which there were neither fights nor drunkenness nor scenes. Moral demandingness was low in them, however, labor indoctrination was neglected, and the parents were overly protective of their children. It is not surprising that greed, egotism, rejection of the requirements of social discipline, an incorrect concept of personal happiness, and so forth, have stood out among the causes of infractions of the law and various crimes in recent years.

The Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the ministries of internal affairs, higher and secondary specialized education, and culture, the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the DOSAAF Central Committee, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, the Moldavian Trade Unions Council, other ministries and departments and the ispolkoms of local soviets need to fundamentally alter their handling of indoctrinational work among teenagers and be highly demanding of subordinate local agencies and organizations with respect to enhancing the effectiveness of the work performed with juveniles.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of local soviets and primary party organizations must rouse the entire public in the republic to combat negative developments among teenagers.

Cultural institutions, movies and sports facilities are still being used inadequately in the struggle against drunkenness and for a wholesome existence and a working way of life. Attendance is still low. Some clubs, including some in the republic capital, are in an unsatisfactory state and housed in makeshift premises, and some of them are poorly heated. It has become widespread for cultural and educational cadres to earn extra money at weddings instead of organizing activities at the clubs. Most of the sports facilities and gymnasiums are utilized at less than half their capacity. Gymnastics on the job have been organized at only 17 percent of the enterprises, establishments and educational institutions. The "Entire Brigade to the Stadium" movement has not been extensively developed. Few alcohol-free rites and rituals are being conducted.

The campaign against drunkenness must be a massive one, conducted on a broad front. Central Committee members, party gorkoms and raykoms, people's deputies and the entire party, trade union and Komsomol aktiv must take an active part in the struggle for a sober way of life. The large group of ideological workers and the mass information and propaganda media must make an important contribution to this national cause.

One more aspect of the matter: the production of alcoholic beverages and their sale to the public have fallen considerably as a result of the work carried out. Suffice it to say that their production was 548 million rubles less last year than in 1984. This year production will be cut by another 139 million rubles, and sales of the product to the public will be reduced by 118 million rubles in retail prices. Budget revenues and enterprise profits will drop as a result, of course.

A considerable part of the shortfall is already being made up by steps which have been taken. It will still amount to 70 million rubles this year alone, however. The shortfall can only be made up by finding additional, new possibilities for supplementing the commercial output by increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality, increasing output on private plots and expanding services for the population, including housing maintenance.

The ministries of consumer services and local industry, together with the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, need to considerably increase the production of lime, bricks and other materials for the population, set up small economically self-sufficient construction groups and extensively develop repair work paid for by the public. This will also help to eliminate the phenomenon of moonlighting [shabashnichestvo].

And so, we should use not only organizational, indoctrinational and administrative means in the campaign against drunkenness and unearned income, but also such real possibilities as the development of production, the involvement of all the people in active and useful work and the improvement of the people's welfare on this basis.

The effectiveness of the campaign against unearned income, drunkenness and alcoholism depends to a significant degree upon the strengthening of discipline, order



and organization in all areas of our life. A decisive readjustment in this direction has still not taken place, however. Certain kolkhoz, blue- and white-collar workers are not doing their best, do not value the interests of the collective, do not show up for work or are late, and frequently move from one enterprise to another without justification. This has caused numerous losses in the cities of Tiraspol and Bendery, as well as Floreshtskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Komratskiy, Nisporenskiy and Yedinetskiy rayons.

The state of labor discipline and personnel turnover is particularly alarming in construction, where a proper struggle is not being waged to increase the stability of the labor collectives, many of which have half the members replaced each year. And what a lot of work time is wasted in agriculture! This year alone, around 36,000 workers have been absent with or without authorization from the administration. There are similar shortcomings with respect to use of the work force also in other sectors of the economy.

Party organizations and management leaders do not always strive to enhance the role of the labor collectives in the strengthening of discipline. Inspections carried out at a number of enterprises in Kishinev showed that leaves were postponed to less convenient times for only every 18th truant worker at the concrete and mortar plant, every 15th one at the tractor plant, and every 11th one at the Iskozkh combine. Only 6 percent of the transgressors in those collectives were discussed in the public personnel departments and only 2.5 percent by comradely courts.

We know that order and discipline in production depend upon many factors, especially smoothly organized supply and timely fulfillment of the contractual delivery plan. This approach to the matter has not become the rule everywhere, however.

The leader's personal example is exceptionally important with respect both to the occurrence and the elimination of negative happenings. His attitude toward the job and his conduct directly affect all aspects of the life of any collective, after all. What kind of moral example could be taken from P.I. Patron, former general director of the Dnestr NPO [Scientific Production Association] in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, for example, when deceit and padding of milk yields flourished under his leadership, permitting the collectives and individual workers to occupy winning places in the socialist competition in the republic and the rayon and to receive bonuses and valuable gifts? Only a negative one. Unfortunately, this sort of thing has been encountered more than once. During the past two and a half years more than 200 officials on the schedule of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee have been relieved of their positions for gross violations of party and state discipline.

It is impossible to strengthen discipline without a proper level of production organization and thrifty use of work time. This is not to be found everywhere, however. There continue to be various kinds of diversion of workers away from the main production work. They amounted to more than 1.8 million man-days in 1985. Furthermore, 74.4 percent of these cases had nothing to do with production needs. Enterprises and organizations from which blue- and white-collar workers were taken had the additional expense of continuing to pay them, and other costs.

In many places people are still preoccupied with conducting large conferences, meetings and seminars under any pretext. More than 45,600 people were taken away from their work for an entire day to take part in such activities last year in the republic as a whole. This was done with the tacit consent of the party gorkoms and raykoms. A great deal of time is wasted on compiling various references, information and reports.

The strengthening of discipline and the enhancement of organization are a key and fundamental matter. Any disorder or irresponsibility not only costs the society materially but also causes serious social and moral harm. And it is only natural that the steps taken by the party to establish proper order everywhere and in all things have met with truly universal approval.

In the light of the demands set at the 27th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries and departments must increase the responsibility of those in charge of the branches, enterprises, farms, organizations and establishments for the state of labor discipline, create a climate of intolerance toward loafers, truants and drifters, and provide the conditions for highly productive work at each work station.

When we objectively and self-critically assess the operational situation in the republic, we have to admit that there has been no significant improvement in this direction in the work of party, soviet, trade union and law-enforcement agencies. The overall crime rate, including infractions of the law committed out of greed, is not dropping. This applies particularly to Kishinev and to Glodyanskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Lazovski and Suvorovski rayons.

There have been no decisive changes for the better in Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon. The party raykom (I.I. Arnaut, first secretary) inadequately analyzes the causes of such negative occurrences as infractions of discipline, drunkenness and unearned income, which have become widespread in the rayon. It has not taken specific steps to enhance the initiative and independence of the primary party organizations and their responsibility for the resolution of these problems, and does not give them adequate practical assistance. The organizational and political measures undertaken by certain party organizations have also had little effect. They are not helping to eliminate the causes of drunkenness, hooliganism and theft of socialist property.

The tasks involved in intensifying the campaign against violators of the law and ensuring that the culprits will inevitably be punished are not being accomplished with adequate effectiveness by the republic's law-enforcement agencies. The sluggishness with which this work is being reorganized locally is due primarily to deficiencies in the work style and methods of the central organizations of internal affairs agencies, the procurator's office and the legal system. The leadership and the board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for example, sometimes demonstrate inertia and inefficiency and do not strive for smooth, vigorous and productive performance on the part of all the personnel. Nor has there been any perceptible improvement in the work of subdivisions for BKhSS [combatting the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation], the criminal investigation department and investigative agencies.



Although the law-enforcement agencies recently improved their personnel work somewhat, serious deficiencies in the selection, placement and indoctrination have not been completely eliminated. Morally corrupted and unscrupulous individuals have turned up among the workers in those agencies. Former Slobodzeyskiy Rayon People's Judge Chernyy, Chief of the Komratskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] Trotsenko, Chief of Sovetskiy Rayon's GAI [State Motor-Vehicle Inspectorate] Bodrug, Chief of the Passport Section of the Leninskiy ROVD Shcheulov and a number of others have been sentenced for taking bribes. Eleven lawyers, including three in charge of legal advice offices, have been convicted of bribe-taking and fraud. This has demonstrated a major deficiency not only on the part of republic law-enforcement agencies but also the Central Committee departments and bureaus of the party gorkoms and raykoms responsible for the selection and placement of cadres.

It is time for the staffs and the leadership of the republic's law-enforcement agencies (I.I. Cheban, G.I. Lavranchuk, V.M. Volosyuk and V.S. Pushkash) and their primary party organizations to stop talking about reorganization and begin implementing the party decisions, to considerably improve the personnel work and strive to enhance the sense of responsibility for strengthening legality, law and order in the workers, for efficient detection, exposure and prevention of all encroachments upon the people's property, and real changes in the campaign to reinforce order and eliminate drunkenness, alcoholism and other negative things.

The soviets of people's deputies are expected to devote special attention to the strengthening of legality and order and to the enhancement of organization and discipline. They must make fuller and more extensive use of their authority, their rights and duties for accomplishing the tasks involved in intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism, violations of public order, discipline and the distributive relations inherent in socialism, mismanagement and waste, and constantly check to see how the legal standards are being implemented and daily needs and requests of the population are being satisfied.

The people's control agencies are assigned an important place in the matter of establishing order and a wholesome socialist atmosphere. Many infractions of discipline and the law and cases of theft could be prevented or nipped in the bud if the people's controllers and their stations and groups universally operated efficiently and uncompromisingly.

The prevention and elimination of things contrary to our socialist morals depend in great part upon the level of the ideological work. The Central Committee departments, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the Moldavian SSR Trade Unions Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should devote all of the mass political work to achieving a breakthrough in the people's minds and actions, a breakthrough resulting in a desire by everyone to make thrifty use of production reserves, take care of the people's property and be intolerant of thefts and of attempts by anyone whomsoever to live off unearned income, to violate discipline and order.

Today, we can rightly point to some advances in the performance of the mass media--the press, radio and television. Specifically, there was a large response to the survey "Your Opinion," which was published in the newspapers. The numerous readers' comments published under this rubric had a positive role in mobilizing

public opinion to overcome everything hampering our advance. The party committees and the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms personally must show Leninist concern for the prestige of the press, set an example of principled handling of criticism therein and establish openness and fairness in all the work in the masses.

The work performed with cadres by the Central Committee departments, party raykoms and gorkoms and primary party organizations requires special attention. In the process of selecting and assigning them, special concern must be shown for the political and practical qualities and the moral purity of the workers, and incidents of self-interest, abuse of service position, protectionism and patronage of dishonest people must be resolutely halted. A reliable barrier must be erected against the use in management positions of people who have compromised themselves with mercenary aspirations, and party supervision of the work of administrations of enterprises, organizations and establishments must be increased.

Such are the tasks of the republic party organization today with respect to reinforcing socialist discipline, stepping up the campaign for a sober way of life and against those who live off unearned incomes. These are tasks for many different [bodies]. And there can be no doubt that every Communist and every honest worker will accept them as his own vital cause and do everything possible to contribute even more actively to the establishment of order in all areas of our life with his labor.

The report was discussed.

The struggle for proper labor discipline and for the elimination of unearned income still does not measure up to the present demands, P.G. Dubalar, first secretary of the Ungenskiy Rayon party committee, said in his speech. Large losses of work time in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors are proof of this. This is in great part a result of omissions in the work of party organizations, local soviets of people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and of their inadequate interaction. There is a failure of the bureau of the party raykom in all of this.

The speaker told how, during preparations for hearing an account from CPSU member V.D. Didushenko, interrayon procurator, at a meeting of the raykom bureau, the latter acted improperly and attempted to evade party control. Workers in the Moldavian SSR Procurator's Office made every effort to protect him. They even refused to permit the handling of letters and complaints from workers in the rayon procurator's office to be monitored. Enlisting the support of I.I. Cheban, the republic procurator, V.D. Didushenko prevented two Communists from the procurator's office from taking part in an undertaking in the party raykom.

Some primary organizations, the speaker continued, evaluate from a standpoint of principle those who abuse alcohol or have been found guilty of stealing socialist property, speculation or bribe-taking. A total of 40 individuals were expelled from the party and 20 Communists were severely punished last year. The soviets have become more active. Among other things, they have taken a number of steps to ensure the implementation of decrees aimed at combatting drunkenness and alcoholism, and unearned income. The use of private plots has been put into order. The area planted to vegetables and fruit trees has been increased considerably. The work of the cultural and sports complexes has been invigorated.

Telling about steps outlined in the rayon for increasing the bottling of soft drinks at rayon potrebsoyuz bases and ice-cream production at a dairy under construction, and for respecializing the grape processing, the speaker stressed the fact that the corresponding republic ministries and departments would have to help.

He also cited examples of how Agropromstroy [Administration of Construction for the Agro-Industrial Complex ], headed by Yu.N. Zinovyev, has not kept its promises. The breakdown of construction projects into those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction and those under Agropromstroy is proceeding slowly. The solution to this problem will apparently require intervention by the departments of agriculture and food industry, construction and municipal services under the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Republic Minister of Communications V.P. Russu, must get to the bottom of the situation with the construction of a communication center in Ungeny. It has been carried over in three five-year plans and is not included in the present one. A number of complaints have been made about the Moldavian Railway Administration.

F.Ye. Tsurkanu, leader of a comprehensive brigade in Housing Construction Combine No. 2 in Kishinev, took the floor. He told about petty thefts occurring in the construction organizations and stated that a great deal is being done in the combine to totally eliminate them. All of the construction workers have been converted to the start-to-finish brigade contract, which encourages the people to strictly monitor the consumption of all types of materials. Deliveries to the projects are now made in accordance with ceiling schedules. Construction materials are allocated over and above the norm only with the authorization of the combine chief.

Discussing the results of the first 6 months in detail, the speaker stressed the fact that the combine still has serious deficiencies, which are affecting the operating effectiveness of the construction system. Since the beginning of the year several people have shown up for work in an intoxicated state, for example, and 11 have been truant. The problem of guarding the sites has not yet been resolved.

When the work was set up in three shifts, he continued, the builders could work far more productively to step up resolution of the housing problem. Everything looks fairly good on paper with respect to this, but we do not in fact have proper labor organization. The first shift works at full capacity, the second at 60 percent, and the third at only 20 percent. Eight hours are always entered on the time sheet for the crane operators and workers who service the construction machinery, however. They are thus paid not only for the work they perform but also for idle time.

F.Ye. Tsurkanu then discussed the problem of housing repairs. The workers sometimes take various materials from the construction sites for these purposes, giving as justification the fact they are not always available in the specialized stores. It would be expedient to sell them to the workers for a specific price right in the combine. This would make it possible to eliminate the theft of materials. The republic Ministry of Construction and other higher agencies should make a decision on the matter of providing services for the public in the construction and repair of housing.

The floor was turned over to P.V. Voronin, Chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Moldavian SSR. The party's daily supervision and its attention to the work of the people's control committees, groups and posts makes it possible for them to focus their efforts on the main directions and accomplish the tasks facing them, more effectively.

As we study the situation in the sectors of the economy, we frequently encounter cases in which the leaders of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations and farms are being cautious and slow in readjusting their work style and methods to conform to the demands of the times and are not exhibiting proper persistence in combatting negative occurrences, which are causing a considerable loss to the state.

The speaker cited a number of examples of this kind of attitude toward the job. Among other things, he noted that last year alone 74 republic enterprises had overruns in material expenditures amounting to almost 15 million rubles. Taking steps to correct the deficiencies, the people's control committees have been forced this year to bring more than 800 officials to accountability for mismanagement, waste and disregard for preserving the people's property.

People's control committees have uncovered cases of embezzlement and theft amounting to almost 9 million rubles over the past year and a half. These things are particularly widespread at enterprises of the food, canning and winemaking industries, in trade, consumer services, construction, light and local industries. There is large-scale theft and embezzlement in the consumer cooperative system.

The talk devoted a great deal of attention to problems of intensifying the campaign against the padding [of figures]. The republic People's Control Committee has recently uncovered padding in the Moldmeliovodstroy trust, the Severovodstroy association, the Nerudstroy production association of the Ministry of Construction Materials, the Spetssselstroyemkhanizatsiya Trust No. 1, and other organizations.

There is concern about the fact that the absolute majority of cases of padding and other infractions are discovered not by the economic management agencies themselves but by establishments for extra-departmental control and people's controllers. In some ministries and departments individual leading workers calmly observe infractions of state discipline and the defrauding of the state occurring right before their eyes. They sometimes even attempt to keep the guilty officials from being brought to accountability.

Here is a specific example. An inspection made in response to a letter from workers at Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No. 1 of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Construction established the fact that there were infractions of state discipline, padding [of figures], illegal payment of large bonuses and abuses of service position by Director Yu.A. Deynikovskiy. Based on the findings of the inspection, the question of his liability was turned over for consideration to the Sovetskiy Rayon party committee. It would appear to be clear that the situation had to be rectified. This was not the case, however. Protectors turned up, and there were calls and letters. And the position taken by Deputy Minister of Construction V.V. Vitokhin is absolutely incomprehensible. At his own initiative, he submitted to the committee numerous and diverse references and letters in which he attempted to justify the director's unseemly actions. Leaders in the Ministry of Construction

had previously protected those who committed unworthy acts. This was discussed at a plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party. The proper conclusions were not drawn from the criticism, however. It is apparently difficult for Comrade Vitokhin to pronounce the word "reorganization." And what does Minister N.I. Uzun think about this?

We are highly demanding with respect to assessing the results of our work, and we see its weak points, the speaker said. During the reports and elections of groups and posts, practical steps were taken to strengthen their makeup. We are presently doing everything possible to get the people's control system to function more vigorously and purposefully, to have it provide effective assistance to the party and soviet organs and the labor collectives in the strengthening of order and discipline and the universal establishment of the principle of social justice.

In his talk V.A. Kudryavtsev, chairman of the Tiraspol City Ispolkom, talked about increasing the role of the local soviets in the campaign against violators of socialist legality. The area of application of their efforts is extensive, and there are many problems which need to be resolved immediately, he said. They include the shortage of fruits and vegetables in the trade system, which creates a situation in which middlemen can profit. We have what is clearly a paradox: the city is surrounded with renowned vegetable farms, but the needed produce is not to be found in the stores. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Slobodzeyevskiy and Grigoriopol'skiy rayons, with which there are contracts for the sale of surpluses at the kolkhoz market, refuse to become involved in this. The private trader therefore determines the situation at the market today. He has inflated prices for certain products, and they are four or five times the state prices. The only effective way to lower the prices is to eliminate the shortage and fill the markets, stores and stalls with products in great demand.

Fulfilling the decree on intensifying the campaign against unearned income, we demanded that maximum rates in effect for rented housing area be strictly observed. Deprived of their income, many renters [khozyayeva] of apartments demanded that their tenants vacate the housing space. There was a flood of complaints to the ispolkom and other authorities. In our opinion, we need to find the optimal solution to this problem, one which eliminates the possibility of personnel gain, on the one hand, and continues to provide citizens with an incentive to sublease living space, on the other.

The reserving of housing also needs to be reviewed and regulated. The other day, we inquired as to how many of these apartments there are in the city. It turned out that there are more than 4,000. Many of them, if not empty, have been subleased for [the past] 10-15 years.

The speaker also discussed a number of problems involved in improving the production of consumer goods, fruit-flavored drinks, and so forth.

I.D. Kirov, first secretary of the Rybnitskiy Rayon party committee, focused his attention on reserves for strengthening labor discipline, organization and order, and establishing the principle of social justice. The need to work at this more vigorously was pointed out in a decision of the Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. In April of this year it discussed the practical fulfillment of the demands set forth at the 27th CPSU Congress with respect to openness, flexibility and truthfulness in political and indoctrinational work among the workers.

The multilevel action taken in this direction have born fruit. We have succeeded in considerably reducing losses of work time, particularly in industry and construction, improving the results of the economic work and raising the public activeness of the people. It has to be honestly said that these are only the first steps, and we were therefore rightly criticized in the report today.

The work we have begun, the speaker said, could be more productive if were kept informed on the state of labor discipline in transportation and construction, and especially in agriculture. In his opinion, despite a proper trend of curtailing reports, this information should be provided in TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] summaries if not monthly then at least quarterly, and for all sectors of the economy. The speaker cited an example in which it was not possible to check on the fulfillment of specific measures planned in the rayon as a result of an examination made at the beginning of the year of possibilities for reducing work losses and absenteeism from work permitted by law. The reason was that they were waiting for TsSU summaries for the 6-month period.

Turning to the campaign against unearned income, the speaker directed attention to the need to improve the system of monitoring and payment for travel on inter-city buses, especially at intermediate stops. There is something for the Ministry of Motor Transport (V.M. Fomin, minister) to think about, he said, and the Transport and Communications Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee (S.M. Yakubenko, department head) should probably intervene as well. The performance of consumer service enterprises is in need of fundamental improvement, beginning with housing repairs and ending with the repair of household appliances.

SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA Editor I.A. Panfilov spoke about enhancing the role of the mass media in establishing communist moral standards and improving the moral climate in the society. Since the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it has considerably increased the number of articles on problems pertaining to personnel policy and the organizational and mass political work performed by party organizations to mobilize the workers for the absolute fulfillment of national economic plans. There were dozens of articles sharply criticizing negative things which have been occurring in republic life for a number of years. Most of the articles evoked a large response among the readers, and the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms adopted decisions in response to 23 of the newspaper articles.

Many issues are still not being dealt with by the journalists, however, and the problems brought up are not discussed with adequate acuity or seriousness. The quality and effectiveness of the newspaper articles must be improved, and they must be linked more closely with life and with the resolution of specific problems.

Vigorous action is needed with respect to protecting and firmly establishing the high ethical principles of the socialist society. The position of remaining silent and not intervening, concealed by a falsely conceived desire "not to offend," is not beneficial but harmful. Not only those deeds, actions and occurrences whose antisocial essence is easy to detect have to be revealed and brought to the public's attention, but also those which are frequently not obvious: dishonesty and obsequiousness, avarice and envy, arrogance and egotism, and philistine indifference toward public affairs. And in order for the purification, the



social prevention work, so to speak, to be effective, we need not only to see the effect but also to reveal the causes of things which are contrary to communist morals. There can be neither letups nor compromises in the campaign against them.

The speaker felt that the resolution of the complex problems brought forth by the times requires the development of a methodology for their comprehensive resolution and precise coordination of all the work. It would be more productive if the corresponding departments of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and specialists in the field of party development did a better job of summarizing vital experience, kept track of its development and enrichment more efficiently, and derived the proper conclusions.

A.S. Ginkul, first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon party committee, said that careful and thrifty handling of the people's wealth and increased responsibility on the part of everyone, from the worker to the director, are becoming increasingly crucial in the accomplishment of the tasks involved in instilling order in all areas. New criteria for assessing the work of the production collectives, which eliminate many loopholes for obtaining unearned income, are being refined in the process of accelerating social and economic development and introducing economic management methods. A determined campaign has been launched against such harmful things as the unjustified adjustment of production plans, the output of inferior or even defective products and the padding of reports, which have produced a so-called "multivariant effect."

All sorts of deceivers, fakers and speculators are opposing attempts to establish order. We believe that the monitoring agencies of the republic Ministry of Finance (I.A. Savvin) and Ministry of Internal Affairs (G.I. Lavranchuk) and other ministries and departments should begin dealing more decisively with those who defraud the state and derive unearned income. This is a common evil, and the campaign against it is a matter for each and all.

The party raykom and the city and rayon ispolkoms are still not doing enough, however, to eliminate such abnormal things as the flourishing of private service in housing construction and repair, ceremonies and other consumer services. Although the rayon consumer service production administration is not only fulfilling its plans with respect to both volume and services sold but is actually exceeding them, the demand for them considerably exceeds the supply. More than 200 individual homes are readied for occupancy in the rayon each year, for example. No more than 20 of them are provided by the RSU [Repair and Construction Administration] of the Ministry of Consumer Services, however. This means that the rest are privately erected. The republic Ministry of Consumer Services now needs to take a more thoughtful and purposeful approach to the resolution of the problem and to work jointly with local management organizations. The ministry (V.M. Yukin) must respond to this need with concrete action. After all, questions raised in the past have still not been resolved. There is obviously no point in using the old procedure: make a formal reply, and perhaps that will take care of it.

The removal of wine varieties of grapes and the cultivation of agricultural products needed by the family on the private plots has a considerable role, along with other measures, in the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. The speaker mentioned the need to pass laws governing the permissible areas of private plots which can be planted to grapes.

The matter of the inadequate supply of nonalcoholic beverages has also been brought up today, the speaker said. We too are concerned about this. But the Orgeyev plant which produces them is operating with equipment from the '50s, and it does not have the capacity to meet today's demand. The dairy is in a similar situation. The republic Gosagroprom (V.A. Ryabchich) must begin thinking about how to resolve these problems.

Bendery has acquired a certain amount of experience in getting party, soviet and administrative agencies and the labor collectives to work together to combat drunkenness and unearned income, noted V.V. Bordenyuk, chief of the city internal affairs department. All of the preventive work is now centered in the private sector, into which those fond of alcohol have gone. As a result, the number of crimes committed by individuals in a state of intoxication has been cut in half compared with the same period last year, and the number of acts of hooliganism has been reduced considerably.

If we critically assess what has been done, the speaker stressed, the state of public order in the city today does not justify complacency or placidity on the part of workers with the law-enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, many of the measures being implemented involve short-term bursts of effort, and bureaucracy has not been eliminated. Great difficulties are caused by the prolonged absence of explanatory work regarding legal proceedings in the campaign against the distilling of liquor and the preparation and sale of homemade wine. Criminal proceedings have been initiated since the beginning of the year against people who have admitted their guilt, but the cases have been dropped in the people's courts because of their insignificance. And so we have a situation in which the law and the reality do not coincide.

A coordinating council was set up at the initiative of the party gorkom after the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued the ukase on intensifying the campaign against unearned income. There are now more than 30 groups, made up of representatives of the community, workers in administrative and housing agencies, which investigate the housing situation. A number of violations of passport regulations have already been uncovered, and vacant apartments have been discovered. There have been cases in which it has been determined that citizens have received money illegally in the exchange or subleasing of apartments. The present laws do not make it possible to combat such infractions, however.

Telling about the work being performed in the republic to develop sports and physical culture, D.I. Muntyanu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, pointed out that Moldavian athletics performed fairly successfully at the Good Will Games and at the Physical Culture Festival of Peoples of the USSR. While representatives of the republic added one world or European first-place medal to the Union's total last year, they increased the number to 12 this year.

Discussing in detail the factors hampering the development of physical culture and sports, the speaker stressed the fact that the staff of the Moldavian SSR Physical Culture and Sports Committee have not yet readjusted in the spirit of the contemporary demands, that they are working in the old manner, without proper demandingness or responsibility. The force of inertia is still great, and



formalism, the attraction of red tape and the obsession with numbers are still very much alive. Over the course of many years information was received from the sports agencies which could only be called padded figures. Only after we have straightened up our own house can we vigorously and persistently accomplish the tasks set for the sports organizers by the party today.

The speaker cited a number of instances of abuse of service position and drunkenness on the part of certain sports workers. O.S. Polyakov, senior coach for the composite weight-lifting team of the Moldavian SSR, appropriated 405 rubles during a training assembly. He was removed from the composite team and sternly reprimanded, and the loss was made up. Communist M.M. Vasilaki, director of a competition riding school, came to work in an intoxicated condition. He was relieved of his position and issued a stern reprimand, which went into his record.

More than a year has passed since the well-known documents on combatting drunkenness and alcoholism were approved, the speaker said, but very little has been done. Discussing in detail ways to intensify the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism, he said that steps are presently being taken to have the sports facilities operate 14 hours a day. It is planned to set up an extensive network of methodological and medical stations and sports equipment rental points. Dozens of specialized physical culture and sports clubs will be opened in the near future.

There is a lot of work to be done. There are entire branches and directing agencies which are indifferent to the development of mass sports, however. They include the ministries of the furniture and food processing industry, consumer services, construction, and others. It is a bad thing, D.I. Muntyan said, that the ministries and departments have no special services responsible for this area of the work of improving the people's health. Certain officials such as P.P. Mikhalaki, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Gosnab, do not understand the place of physical culture and sports in the life of our society. When asked to find possibilities for outfitting composite teams for the republic, he said that he had more important things to do, that sports meant nothing to him.

There are still many obstacles on the path of reorganization, F.I. Pakhalyuk, machine operator on the Mayak Kolkhoz in Oknitskiy Rayon, said in his speech. Not everything is going smoothly, and we have not completely eliminated the mood of complacency, dependence and temporizing. The collectives are not doing everything possible to ensure that the targets for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan are met. One thing is clear: the solution to the problems depends upon our civic stance, our attitude toward our duty, upon how we understand and realize the right and the duty to be involved in and responsible for everything in the life of our nation.

The important steps recently taken by the party and the government to create a healthy climate in our society and eliminate things alien to socialism have complete support in our collective. All honorable workers have for a long time been expressing indignation and exasperation toward those who do not desire to live in accordance with the laws of conscience and strive for their own personal good.

The speaker assessed from a standpoint of principle the harmful practice of padding [figures] and covering up situations, which existed until recently in the

economy and which were criticized at the 3rd Plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Behind all of this, he said, my comrades and I see a weakening of control, particularly public control. It is valid to ask why we were unable to promptly halt the criminal actions of our farm directors Rachile and Sherban and former chief livestock specialist Kulchinskiy, who abused their service positions to appropriate and squander kolkhoz property. There can be only one answer: indifference! The uncoordinated work of administrative agencies and public organizations is to blame for the fact that we are unable to involve all of the workers in the protection of socialist property today. The battle against unearned income can only be conducted on a united front.

The speaker also spoke of the need to regulate the work of monitoring agencies. This year, for example, the rayon was visited by 75 analogous commissions from various republic organizations. They took many people away from their main jobs.

In his speech Moldavian SSR Procurator I.I. Cheban told in detail about how the republic law-enforcement agencies are combatting misuse of service position, protectionism, theft of state property, bribe-taking and other crimes of avarice which generate unearned income. He noted that the padding [of figures] and the production of inferior goods are causing great moral and material harm. Unfortunately, losses are still great in the agro-industrial complex. For example, audits have not been performed on the Tarakliyskiy Sovkhoz in Tarakliyskiy Rayon for a number of years now. As a result of the lack of control sovkhos officials have caused considerable damage to state interests. Extensive padding [of figures] was uncovered there, as a result of which the leaders of that farm received large bonuses. Or take another example. P.F. Palaychuk, former veterinarian on the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Orgeyevskiy Rayon, and former chief livestock specialist M.N. Balitskiy embezzled more than 37,000 rubles by making up false documents on the acquisition of livestock, and the kolkhoz workers who assisted them in the crime were issued dozens of tons of wheat out of the farm's granaries at special prices. All of this was done with the knowledge of kolkhoz chairman G.G. Gutyum, also a party to the embezzlement of money.

The speaker also gave a great deal of attention to questions having to do with intensifying the campaign against the padding [of figures] in freight hauling operations and the safe-keeping of fuel and lubricants. Fines were imposed upon 45 enterprises of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport for over-consumption of fuel. Numerous cases of theft and squandering of fuel were uncovered on farms in Kalarashskiy, Novoanenskiy, Bessarabskiy and other rayons in the republic. There is a great deal to be done with respect to establishing proper order in the payment of various bonuses, increments and awards. Workers in the auditing agencies should detect abuses in this area. Unfortunately, however, they are still performing their functional duties poorly.

At the beginning of this year, Spynu, an inspector with the Control and Auditing Administration of the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies arrived in Suvorovo to audit the procurement office. Former director of that organization Sorochan immediately handed him a bribe. The auditor had to arrest Sorochan and simultaneously investigate his machinations. In order to drag out the investigation and avoid his just punishment, Sorochan deliberately destroyed the bookkeeping records. While the investigation was underway, the leadership of the Suvorovskiy Rayon Ispolkom issued Sorochan a 3-room apartment in a new building to improve his housing situation. And honest workers in the settlement have been waiting years for housing.

The soviets of people's deputies have a leading role in the campaign against negative occurrences. The representatives of state authority have a great deal to do with respect to regulating land use. Improvement is needed in the work of finance agencies. The cottage industry needs to be thoroughly investigated. In short, we must erect a solid barrier to unearned income.

The criticism leveled at workers in the Ungenskiy Rayon Procurator's Office will be carefully studied. We shall report the findings to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

We have already mentioned the results of the work performed by collectives in the rayon to prevent or halt the theft of socialist property and the acquisition of unearned income. Chairman of the Slobodzeyskiy RAPO A.G. Dyakonu said in his presentation. The association has assumed supervision over assistance to the population with the cultivation of private plots and their provision with seed, seedlings, calves and pigs.

We still have cases, however, in which the private plots are turned into sources of unearned income. This is especially typical of the villages of Parkany, Kitskany, Kopanka, Chobruchi and Nezavertaylovka, whose residents haul out early produce from their plots solely for sale at high prices outside the republic. Unfortunately, certain Communists in leading positions and deputies are among them. These include chief accountant on the Krasnyy Sadovod Kolkhoz Gnilitsa, brigade leader Melnichenko of the same farm, and tractor brigade leader Talpa of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin (village of Chobruchi), who has 500 apple trees of the intensive type.

The speaker felt that it is essential to step up the campaign against thieves. We cannot build a fence around every orchard and field and place sentries there, of course. The problem is being resolved in the rayon by organizing the work with the brigade contract system. Under this system every team, brigade, farm and family have an interest in the end result and concern themselves with safe-keeping the harvest.

He also underscored the importance of further expanding trade in fruits and vegetables for local consumption. We need to achieve a situation in which the farms make full use of the procedure whereby 30 percent of the products sold to the consumer cooperative system is included in the plan fulfillment, and to arrange for the purchase of all the fruits and vegetables which they produce over and above the plan.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### COMMITTEE CENSURES DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST

AU100600 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 18, Sep 86 (signed to press 9 Sep 86) pp 28-30

[Unattributed article: "In the Party Control Committee Under the CPSU Central Committee--On Serious Shortcomings Incurred by Dnepropetrovsk Party Organizations in the Practice of Examining the Personal Files of Communist Leaders"]

[Text] The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee has checked into the observance of statutory regulations in examining the personal files of Communist leaders in a number of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organizations and has adopted an appropriate decision on this issue.

The committee decision points out that, notwithstanding certain measures taken in conformity with the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress with regard to perfecting disciplinary practice, many party organizations from among those which have been checked still have not created an atmosphere of high exactingness and strictness with regard to cadres. Lack of discipline and infringements involving the efforts to raise the effectiveness of production, to accelerate scientific-technological progress, to carry out contract obligations, and to improve the quality of goods still have been assessed in adherence to party principles only in isolated cases.

Thus, as a result of the poor quality of goods, in the last 18 months 53 enterprises in Krivoy Rog City excluded goods worth R1.5 million from their accountability reports on fulfilling the plan for marketing, but the leaders responsible for this were brought to party account only at five plants and factories. At the Dnepropetrovsk radio plant, the files of Communist leaders who permitted the production of substandard goods--including 25 percent of the color television receivers, which needed repairs under the guarantee--have not been examined in a party way. The number of complaints received by the plant has not diminished; the fines paid for rejects have come to R4.2 million and the losses to R6.8 million.

In the period under review, oblast-level control, financial, and administrative organs revealed at oblast enterprises and organizations 79 cases of distortion and corruption in state accountancy, 154 cases of the mismanagement and squandering of material and labor resources, and many other

infringements of state discipline. Party organizations have left one-third of these cases without examination or reaction. Moreover, the party organizations of the Southern Machine Building Plant, of the Michurin kolkhoz in Petropavlovskiy Rayon, of the Pyatikhatki station deport, and a number of others have failed to examine criminally punishable offenses perpetrated by Communist leaders.

In the Krivoy Rog party organization, out of 44 leaders who committed criminally punishable offenses and were sentenced, 20 have been left in the party. Gross deviations from statutory requirements with regard to this issue have also been incurred in the Dnepropetrovsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk City party organizations, the Apostolovskiy and Pyatikhatskiy Rayon party organizations, and in a number of others.

For example, in examining the file of the former director of a foodstuffs plant, L. Ya. Blazhiyevskiy, who misappropriated 30 rolls of wallpaper and R100 of state money, Kirovskiy Raykom in Dnepropetrovsk City qualified this offense as an infringement of financial discipline. This was also the way the same raykom qualified the criminal activities of the former director of the city dairy, M.N. Granilshchikova, who withdrew R350 from the enterprise funds to buy a fur cap for M. A. Novak, general director of a dairy production association. The fact that the latter had received a present purchased with state money was evaluated by the raykom as lack of party modesty. All three leaders have been left in this party. Dnepropetrovsk Gorkom has groundlessly reinstated into the party A.A. Karamanesht, former deputy chief of the Dnepropishchelesbumagsbyt Association, who had been sentenced by a people's court.

In the checkup, the committee revealed the manifestations of liberalism and lack of adherence to principles in assessing offenses committed by functionaries who failed to draw proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee decision on the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. In 1985 and in the first 6 months of the current year, among party members who were brought to administrative account for drinking liquor and for showing up publicly in a state of intoxication, one out of three was a leader.

The committee has revealed that individual organizers of collective drinking bouts, persons who were repeatedly delivered to medical sobering centers, as well as persons suffering from chronic alcoholism, had not been expelled from the party. The Krivoy Rog city party organization has left in the party three-quarters of the Communist leaders who were brought to account for their confinement in medical sobering centers. Without a thorough party investigation and without proper adherence to principles, the party committee of the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine and of Dzerzhinskiy Raykom in Krivoy Rog City restricted the punishment of 10 leading functionaries, engineers, and technicians, who participated in a drinking bout held in the plant's dining room on the occasion of completing the repair of a blast furnace, to party penalties. The organizers of the dinner party and the officials who cooperated in this have not been revealed.

Party organizations incur serious shortcomings in examining offenses committed by Communist leaders. In punishing many leaders, Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoy Rog, and Dneprodzerzhinsk party organizations continue to bypass basic party organizations. In the last 18 months alone, the aforesaid city organizations bypassed basic organizations in bringing to account 180 leaders of party, administrative, trade union, and economic bodies, or one-fourth of the culprits. Communists have not been informed about some decisions adopted by party committees on these matters.

In individual cases, the obkom bureau has proved to be inconsistent in examining issues. Thus, in examining the cases of squandering and misappropriating big sums of money and foodstuffs at the 22d CPSU Congress kolkhoz in Pavlogradskiy Rayon, the obkom bureau failed to assess in a party way a number of leaders of oblast organizations who connived in the gross violations of financial discipline at this kolkhoz, and proved to be liberal with regard to individual party and administrative functionaries who did not control the activity of the kolkhoz and participated in dinner parties arranged at the expense of the kolkhoz. Groundless leniency was also manifested with regard to CPSU member N.M. Nadtochenko, Marganets Gorispolkom deputy chairman, who was brought to account for covering up and book doctoring practices during the commissioning of a new hospital complex.

Offenses committed by Communist leaders are frequently being examined only at the sessions of party bureaus and party committees of basic party organizations, and in some cases at closed apathetic party meetings which do not even have a discussion on their agenda. There are manifestations of formalism in inflicting party punishments. For example, the party committee of the Communist kolkhoz in Solonyanskiy Rayon pronounced against kolkhoz Chairman B. I. Savchenko three party penalties at one single session in June 1986, and the fourth one, a month later.

The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee has called the attention of Comrade N.K. Zadoya, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom secretary, to the manifestations of liberalism on the part of party committees and basic organizations in evaluating the infringements of party and state discipline and of the norms of party ethics by Communist leaders. The committee has taken note of his declaration that the obkom will take resolute steps to raise exactingness in regard to leading cadres and to tighten control over their activity, as well as over the compliance with party decisions and the observation of CPSU Statute norms by all Communists.

The Dnepropetrovsk Obkom bureau has examined the results of the checkup carried out by the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

The attention of the Krivoy Rog Gorkom bureau has been strictly called to the shortcomings incurred in its work and to the lack of adherence to principles in evaluating offenses committed by Communist leaders. A number of gorkom and raykom secretaries and functionaries of the obkom apparatus have been brought to party account. The liberal decisions adopted

previously on individual personal cases have been cancelled. Measures have been drawn up to perfect disciplinary practices in basic party organizations, raykoms, and gorkoms and to tighten control over the observance of party and state discipline and of the CPSU Statute requirements by Communist leaders.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### ARMENIAN CP CC PLENUM VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM091840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents Yu. Arakelyan and N. Kozhanov report: "Preventing Complacency: From the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Yerevan--Do the pace, scale, and depth of the restructuring under way in the republic fully meet the demands of the time or the decisions and spirit of the 27th Party Congress? To what extent does the organization of ideological work correspond to them? Are the recommendations of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Armenian republic's party organization being fulfilled here with the necessary energy and purposefulness? These questions came under comprehensive scrutiny at the recent Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. Furthermore, acute dissatisfaction and concern at the state of affairs were clearly expressed both in the report delivered by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee, and in the speeches by plenum participants.

Of course, the positive changes did not go unnoticed, either. In recent years the republic has begun paying greater attention to the ideological sphere and the masses' education. This has also had a certain effect on matters in the economy. For example, the republic has coped successfully on the whole with the past 5-year plan's targets and there are positive results this year, too.

Nevertheless, as the plenum participants recognized, the republic's communists have no reason to rest on their laurels. A number of significant omissions in ideological work which the CPSU Central Committee has repeatedly indicated have not been eliminated. Atheist and moral education need serious improvement. An atmosphere of intolerance toward bribery, parasitism, speculation, embezzlement, and abuse of official positions has not been created everywhere. Armenia's party committees, including the republic Communist Party Central Committee, its Buro, and departments often lack a profound, self-critical analysis and political incisiveness in the assessment of negative phenomena and do not show due exactingness toward primary party organizations, ideological departments, and leading cadres for ensuring the effectiveness of ideological-moral education.

Clearly, such a situation cannot be tolerated any longer. L. Saakyan, first secretary of Yerevan Party Gorkom; S. Fagradyan, a toolmaker at the



Armelektromash association; G. Galoyan, vice president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, and others said in their speeches that the times demand that each person look in a new way at the existing problems, consider critically what has been done, expose the troublespots, and take every measure to eliminate the shortcomings. In that regard, it was stressed from the plenum rostrum, we should be concerned not with immediate "petty gains" or superficial "improvement" but with a fundamental, thorough restructuring of work.

Does the republic have experience of such an organization of work? The plenum cited the Yerevan Luys production association, where, when organizing working conditions, they respond sensitively to people's social and spiritual needs. Its no coincidence that in 5 years not one criminal violation of the law has been recorded here and drunkenness has been completely eradicated.

But in addition to collectives and organizations of that kind there are still quite a few in the republic where people seem not to know that the social sphere plays the key role in activating the human factor. Organizations of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction (minister: R. Melikyan) and the State Committee for Agricultural Construction (chief: V. Virabyan) are "outstanding" in that respect.

The theme of moral education was also keenly raised at the plenum. After all, restructuring also means an implacable war against all who are immoral, who contradict the Soviet way of life, and who create a breeding ground for views and feelings alien to us. But to win this war, party organizations must most resolutely change the atmosphere of social passivity, indifference, and tolerance toward people living beyond their means, an atmosphere which has occurred in a number of collectives.

The activity of the republic's law enforcement organs is in need of drastic improvement in this respect. The number of complaints by the public about shortcomings in militia work are increasing. The work of many city and rayon internal affairs organs, prosecutor's offices, and courts lacks the due intensity and timeliness. Yet party committees tolerate this.

Why is it, for example, that the people notice but those whose professional duty it is to notice such things fail to notice certain structures valued at tens and sometimes hundreds of thousands of rubles and do not find out what resources were used to build them? Why do the people know and talk about specific individuals, well known for their antisocial conduct and clearly living beyond their means, while the law enforcement organs seem not to know or hear about them? And this is happening now, when the law on unearned incomes is in operation!

The plenum participants conducted a rigorous examination of questions connected with the ideological-theoretical rearmament of cadres in the spirit of the demands of the time, the organization of Marxist-Leninist education, and lecture-based propaganda. What is needed is targeted propaganda, they said, and individual work with people, aimed at formulating new thinking and

new approaches, and aimed at combating everything which hampers progress. But for that propaganda workers themselves need their own restructuring, and need to rid themselves of formalism, when inflated figures about the number of measures taken are used to try to hide an inability or reluctance to conduct vital educational work with specific people.

Take, for example, the republic's Znaniye society. According to reports, each year over 18,000 lecturers deliver 130,000 lectures there, "involving" 1.5 million people. Close scrutiny showed however that around 30 percent of the republic's labor collectives, particularly the small ones, remained entirely outside the sphere of lecture-based propaganda. The pursuit of "gross figures" has given rise to excessive overreporting.

The central place in the plenum speeches was taken by the theme of internationalist and patriotic education. Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijanis, Kurds, and representatives of the country's other nations and ethnic groups live in the republic as one family. The spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism is clearly shown in production, everyday life, and in all spheres of social life. There is a profound awareness among the masses that all the republic's historic achievements and its rise to its present heights of socioeconomic and cultural development would have been impossible without the friendship and mutual assistance of all the Soviet land's fraternal peoples.

At the same time, speakers said, the republic's party organizations must work more actively to ensure that people's patriotic feelings are always organically fused with internationalism and that each person is characterized by high standards in his inter-nation contacts and implacability toward all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, and outmoded customs and morals. Even individual manifestations of national conceit, arrogance, exclusiveness, or false patriotism, no matter who is responsible for them or how they are disguised, are absolutely unacceptable and alien to the very nature of Soviet man.

Work with young people and the implementation of the school reform, social sciences and book publishing, the work of the mass media and the creative unions--all areas of the ideological front--require new thinking and new approaches aimed at significantly improving matters and eliminating inertia and routine. The main thing today, the plenum noted, is to engage urgently in vital practical work in this sphere.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### TAJIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CRITICIZES CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 3 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 300-word TadjhikTA article titled "In the Council of Ministers of Tajik SSR." The Tajik Council of Ministers Presidium criticized the work in 1986 of several governmental bodies involved in housing construction and related issues. Those criticized were the Dushanbe city ispolkom; the republican ministries of automobile road construction and use, land reclamation and water use, automotive transportation, and trade; the Tadjhikgidroenergostroy and Glavtadjhikvodstroy trusts; the republican MVD; the republic's State Committee on Gas Production; and the Tadjhikneft production complex.

The article complains that the pace of construction of many projects scheduled for 1986 is proceeding too slowly. The Presidium noted that republican ministries and administrative bodies and oblast, rayon, and city ispolkoms were not taking steps to use labor, material, and technological resources or put planning and construction on a new footing. The Presidium noted weakness in vocational guidance by the republican ministries of construction, education, and health care, the state on agro-industrial and vocational information committees, the ispolkoms of Leninabad city and oblast, Kurgan-tyube city, the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, Leninskiy rayon, and educational and health care institutions.

### TAJIK EDITOR ARGUES TO EXPEL WRONG-DOERS FROM PARTY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 24 June 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Party Life: In the Spirit of the Congress," a 900-word article titled "It Must Be Like a Clear Mirror" by S. Tuyghunov, editor of Ayni rayon's newspaper, MEHNAT. The article's theme is the concern of the Ayni raykom that party members be people of impeccable character and that those who behave improperly be expelled from the party. Tuyghunov cites the example of S. Barotov, a teacher in an 8-year village school, who was expelled from the party for embezzling money that should have paid students' wages. However the problem lay not only with Barotov but also with the school's six other party members, who did nothing about Barotov's embezzlement. Therefore the secretary of the school's primary party organization should also be considered guilty and be expelled from the party.

Tuyghunov argues that if a party member does wrong, any past services performed by that individual should not be taken into account. For example, a disabled veteran, Sher Abdulloyev, was expelled from the party for embezzling money while working in a department of the consumer society. Tuyghunov states that veterans have a special obligation to set an example for others. He also says that there are many cases like this one.

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF PRIVATE VIDEO 'BUSINESSES'

Kiev KULTURA I ZHYTTYA in Ukrainian 8 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by V. Petrunya, TARS observer, about the object-lesson of a series of court cases]

[Text] According to V.I. Dal, one who lost his conscience, loses that "sense which urges one towards truth and good, and turns one away from lies and evil." That is bad. It is even worse when a severe crisis shocks the conscience of the whole society. At that time a foreign evil sets in motion a well-coordinated campaign of aspersions and fabrications, and the foreign glee evokes a furious effort to eclipse it at all cost.

We are well aware of the "cost" of the West's diversions, which take advantage of the mass media and all sorts of propaganda contraband. This last time, the special services of the sick society intensified their efforts at taking advantage of one more channel to force upon us dubious "values", that is, downright spiritual poison. Videotechnology is this means.

The videorecorder is a wonderful thing. In short, it is a movie theater in the apartment, where both the time of the show and its repertoire is controlled by the owner. Although it is possible to get the equipment, even at great cost, the repertoire is a more complex matter. Here in our country, a definite vacuum has been created, and this situation is inviting avaricious glances from the western special services. The home market of capitalist countries is full of cassettes with film titles depicting horror, bamboozles, pornographic productions and all sorts of video concoctions, all with an unconcealed anticommunist pitch. Their problem is how to introduce this venomous trash to the Soviet people.

We are using the force of law to protect ourselves from the corrupting influence of the banality, amorality and base primitivism. One hope rests in our ideological adversaries and renegades overstepping the law in their attempt to satisfy their own self-interest.

Regretfully, no family is without its black sheep. We are uncovering such lovers of easy profit, who strode to profit on the "video-business," who organized illegal production companies, the kind that were banned from coming into the country. The finale is self-evident. It was settled in a few court proceedings in numerous union republics and in Moscow and Leningrad.

There is one astonishing end result that is startling; that is, people totally without principle and morally wasted were getting rich on this "dirty production." People with foreign outlooks...refined intellectuals, cultural ministers. Let us take, for example, H. Tchernoiivanov. A teacher in Moscow's state music school imeni Hnesinykh. A family man who lived a long life. A leader of our youth, sort of speak. Our youth, however, did not acquire knowledge, culture, nor wise experience from their "leader." His ideas were aimed at one thing, self-enrichment. Tchernoiivanov's underground "company" had its translators, technicians and broadcasters. One of them, a Moscow author L. Volodarskiy, read a dull translated primitive onto a tape. The inner circle of this "intellectual" Tchernoiivanov consisted of A. Hohodze, a candidate of medical sciences; V. Denysov, a person in a responsible office of Mosconcert; V. Shchetynin, department head of the Institute of International Relations; and even A. Paniushkin, chief inspector of the foreign affairs administration of the Union Ministry of Culture.

As we can see, the assemblage of the culture-spreaders is quite diverse. Their moral countenance can be judged by their "god-father" Tchernoiivanov. This "family man" deceived simple students, acquired a mistress, drove his wife to attempt suicide, and poisoned the lives of his daughters. "Get rich at all cost" was his motto.

In addition to him, there is V. Slobodtchykov from Leningrad. In his wake he disregarded nothing: all means were justified in the achievement of ambitious, shall we say, selfish plans, such as a calculated marriage, a divorce, another more convenient marriage, and the recruitment of clients who were frankly considered as "cattle" by the supplier to the corrupt business. He was also a person of artistic background. Why not--one must learn simple, primitive tastes of the consumers, who could be brought in at a price of a thousand rubles for 3-5 cassettes.

Among other things, the "businessmen" became so brazen as to turn out their hoax and pornography in red circles and school halls, renting a place in Leningrad, for example, and using, of course, the proceeds of the exactions which they collected from their viewers.

Three years for the 60-year old Tchernoiivanov, and three-and-a-half for the younger Slobodtchykov, which the court decision sentenced them to spend far from cultural centers and simple, easily influenced clients, will be enough for serious contemplation about the real value of life. But this is not the only problem.

The law, according to the ancients, is severe, but it is the law. Apropos, it foresees the imprisonment for a term of 4 years with the confiscation of business-related wealth, for which there is a special prohibition, and which is actualized to a great extent through hired labor. Also, up to 3 years, or fines up to 300 rubles, with the confiscation of the pornographic material and their means of production, circulation or advertising of such works, printed publications, pictures or other subjects of pornographic character, as well as the trade in them or collecting them with the purpose of selling and circulating them.

Nevertheless, I will allow myself to express some doubt, that in this case the law is severe. It is one thing, when businessmen occupy themselves with prohibited trade, that is to say, the production of short-sleeved shirts with modern trademarks, and another when they circulate outright spiritual poison.

Here is the testimony of the journalist Veronika Kononenko, who, in the fifth issue of the journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON wrote in detail about the "video business" and about the personalities of dangerous businessmen. In becoming familiar with the details of the subject matter, she had to view all this "video nonsense," which someone might think little of, but which was actually not so innocent, and at times even spicy, bamboozling games.

"I leap out onto the street," the author writes, "and I recognize nothing. Things around me appear foreign, pathologically malicious. A frightful, uneasy silence hangs over the buildings. Dark shadows crawl from the alleys and danger lurks in every corner. Where does this heart-chilling fear come from, this idea that I am in a blind alley? Oh, there is someone creeping and squirming on the sidewalks. Scat! It is only the rustling of a discarded paper."

The journalist wonders if it is possible that the propped horror had such an effect? The answer to this was provided by many western philosophers, sociologists and psychologists. This question was also answered by Soviet experts who provided the court's conclusions. Such "works" negatively influence the psychology of a person, pushing him onto a path of antisocial behavior. Unfortunately, examples of this are not restricted to the West.

It is therefore necessary to oppose not only the severity of the law, so far pretty lenient in this case, but also the destructive influence of bourgeoisie society. There is plenty to think about here, that is, who to call upon to safeguard the market of diverse, high-quality, native videocassettes to satisfy the various demanding tastes: for the Komsomol, the school, and every honest person. No soul should be given up for the ransom of the Tchernoiivanovs, Slobodtchykovs and their foreign confessors.

13098/12851  
CSO: 1811/023

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### JEWISH 'REFUSENIK' 'CONDEMNS' AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

AU071031 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Report by V. Siryachenko, deputy editor of Sumy Oblast newspaper LENINSKA PRAVDA: "They Discredited Themselves.... How Another Slandorous Campaign by Western Anti-Soviets Miscarried"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /"...In 1983, I was sentenced by the Sumy Oblast court for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, for having fabricated and spread for a lengthy time 'works' slandering my country's social and political system with the definite purpose of undermining Soviet rule. While serving the sentence, I tried to examine my activity in a critical way and to correctly evaluate it. I condemn my anti-social activity and promise that I will never, never ever again embark upon the pernicious path...."/

This was the letter received recently by the editorial board of the Sumy Oblast newspaper. Its author was Grigoriy Zinovyevich Feldman, in the past an electrician in the city of Konotop.

Grigoriy was born into the family of an office worker. When the children in this family grew up, each of them chose for himself or herself a path: The brother became a journalist, the sister, a teacher and speech therapist, and Grigoriy himself, a good master in repairing household equipment. However, any chance he got, he emphasized that he was a talented artist allegedly deprived of an opportunity to prove himself.

The history of Grigoriy Feldman's degradation very likely began from this fact which was evidence of his uncontrollable self-esteem.

He used to spend whole evenings at his radio receiver listening to sweet voices from abroad. And these voices, as is known, lend the nightingale's charm to embellish the cruel and unjust world ruled by money.

Voice of Israel, without a twinge of conscience, lies that a comfortable and happy life is in store in the "Promised Land" for every Jew. The Tel Aviv loudspeaker is seconded by Radio Liberty, a CIA mouthpiece.



In addition to radio lies, Feldman began to receive letters from very distant Israeli relatives who suddenly were smitten with love for him and with the desire to embrace the "sufferer" from Konotop. The letters with promises were supplemented by parcels bearing London, Copenhagen, and Stockholm stamps (as is known, Zionist organizations using the mask of welfare for disguise are active precisely there).

/"Very unfortunately for me, I swallowed the bait of the call to 'reunite,'" Feldman admits in his letter. "I was refused an exit visa from the USSR and, as I am now convinced, quite rightly so. After all, there was no one whom I could have joined over there in Israel. In addition, after my mother's death, my 78-year-old father was left in my care. I also had to take care of the education of a teenage son. But by then I refused to listen to the voice of reason...."/

As is known, Zionist "benefactors" abroad pay particular attention precisely to this kind of person who for some legal reasons had been refused exit visas and who are deaf to the voice of reason. Zionists from abroad urge the so-called "refusniks" to begin hostile activities against our society to be able then to present them at all junctures as "victims of the Soviet regime."

At the instigation of the "benefactors," Feldman also embarked upon the path of actions against the law.

/"In my so-called 'literary works,'" he says in the letter, "I grossly deformed the policy pursued by the Communist Party, offended the Soviet people's honor and dignity, and denigrated the socialist way of life. To win doubtful glory and out of the simple desire to besmear everything around me, I used to distribute my 'works' among friends and acquaintances, and tried to impose my anti-Soviet views on them. I made attempts to smuggle out this slanderous production to the West in order to publish it there."/

Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code clearly and unequivocally qualifies acts of this kind as anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Feldman had to answer to the law. Having thoroughly analyzed all the motives and circumstances of the case, the court found him guilty of subversive activity against the Soviet state and deprived him of freedom for 6 years.

As usual, Zionist instigators who pushed Feldman into the dock raised an outcry about another alleged "prisoner of conscience" punished for the alleged desire to go to Israel.

Sumy Oblast court began to receive one letter with foreign stamps after the other. Their sender proved to be the foreign organization "Amnesty International." The authors of the letters, which strikingly resembled each other, demanded that Grigoriy Feldman, "sentenced without any guilt," be "immediately freed without any prior conditions." They invoked "humaneness" and "objectivity" which allegedly are characteristic of that organization.

But who pays for this kind of "humaneness" and "objectivity"? It has been known for a long time that "Amnesty International" was maintained by American

and some other Western special services to spread slander and disinformation about the socialist countries. Peter Reddaway and Martin Dewhurst, "Amnesty" leaders, are at home at the aforesaid "Radio Liberty" station which has also joined the choir of Feldman's "defenders." Of course, whoever pays for the music, also calls the tune: the "Amnesty" and "Liberty" "defenders of human rights" are not concerned about the destinies of those who really need a defense, of those who languish in Zionist, racist, and fascist torture chambers: of Palestinian patriots, of South African fighters against apartheid, of Chilean and Paraguayan democrats. The only business those "defenders of human rights" have is to spread lies all over the world about the "infringements of human rights" in our country.

/"I know," Feldman writes, "that anti-Soviet organizations abroad, including 'Amnesty International,' are trying to make use of the fact that I had been brought to criminal account for discrediting the nationality policy of the Soviet Union. They alleged that I had been sentenced for the desire to emigrate to Israel. This is a lie.... I committed a criminal offense and I bear responsibility for it in accordance with Soviet laws."/ [The facsimile of Feldman's handwritten letter, which appears in a box within this item, shows the sentence that is represented by the above ellipsis is: In connection with this, I lodge a resolute protest and demand that my name not be used for political purposes.]

In referring to his "bitter experience," he goes on to issue a warning to individuals who embark on the path of breaking our country's laws "because they lack principles or are seeking profit," or because they are under the influence of Zionist and other Western ideological saboteurs.

Having familiarized myself with G. Z. Feldman's letter and with the attempts made by "Amnesty," "Liberty" and Company to use this letter for their acts of ideological subversion, I met this man who committed a crime and serves his sentence. I asked him how he now evaluated the anti-Soviet row raised by his "defenders" abroad.

"Now I realize that the road I followed and the way I thought for many years were wrong. I emphasize that I have come to this conclusion voluntarily, and not under pressure. And the only advice I have for the smart operators from Amnesty International and my other defenders is: Mind your own business."

This is the shameful way the organizers of another anti-Soviet campaign in defense of the "prisoners of conscience," organizers who have made the non-existent "Jewish problem" part and parcel of the frenzied "psychological war" against our country, have discredited themselves.

/9274  
CSO: 1800/76

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PAVLODAR OBLAST PAPER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word editorial, published under the rubric "Review of the Press," entitled "Little Energy, Nothing New." The editorial takes the Pavlodar Oblast paper QYZYL TU to task for failing to explain new goals and programs adequately to its readers and for failure to push them, for inadequate coverage of party affairs, and for lack of concern with local problems and issues and on-going national campaigns. All of those involved are encouraged to alter their "established ways" to fit new needs.

/9604

CSO: 1830/73

## RELIGION

### IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON FIRE AT ZAGORSK MONASTERY

PM101059 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 October 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 6 under the headline "Fire at Night; Careful Action by Firemen Helps Save Priceless Treasures of Monastery of the Trinity and St Sergius" an 800-word report by TASS special correspondents V. Itkin and L. Chernenko on the 28 September fire at the Monastery of the Trinity and St Sergius in Zagorsk. The first task, the reporters note, was to "save people. And the firemen did everything possible. It was not possible to save five people. They died."

"The second task was to prevent the fire reaching the Royal Hall, where there are many treasures, an iconostasis, murals by famous masters of antiquity, and unique icons."

Owing to the architectural and artistic value of the site, the firefighters were ordered to use the "minimum firefighting means," and the museum, which was threatened by the fire, was saved.

The correspondents conclude: "Why did the fire start? This is now being investigated most scrupulously. And the answer will be found. We would like to say one thing: Working in extremely difficult conditions, when equipment had to be taken through the monastery's narrow passages with the utmost care to prevent damage to the front garden, the flower beds, or the fence and when every stone in the ancient floor, each chandelier, and every icon frame is enormously valuable, the firemen acted extremely carefully. The treasures were successfully saved."

"And on Monday morning Archbishop Aleksandr, rector of the Moscow Spiritual Academy and Seminary, and his students were attending lectures again as usual."

"I recall that at one of the Chernobyl press conferences a foreign correspondent asked: 'It is said that a great contribution to the disaster victims' fund was made by the Russian Orthodox Church.' The answer was: 'Our people have never categorized people either by nationality or by their beliefs. We have never left anyone in trouble, and we never will.'"

"That it has always been, and how it always will be."

/12858

CSO: 1800/66

## RELIGION

### DOCUMENTARY FILM ON CATHOLICS IN USSR

LD051512 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Leningrad, 5 October (TASS)--Follows commentary by TASS correspondent Oleg Serdobolskiy:

However knowledgeable statistics may be, it is powerless to answer the question how many believers there are in the USSR: A person's attitude to religion is not registered in any questionnaire. There are various churches and religious institutions enjoying equal rights in the USSR. The film "Catholics in the USSR" made at the Leningrad documentary film studio is a story of one of them--the Catholic religion.

There are hundreds of Roman Catholic parishes in seven Soviet republics. There are Catholic seminaries in Riga (Latvia) and Kaunas (Lithuania).

The members of the film unit visited the areas inhabited by the Catholics. The film shows the most honoured Catholic churches, many of which are under state protection as masterpieces of architecture. Such is, for example, the Cathedral of the Virgin, one of the eleven functioning cathedrals in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. It was destroyed by the Nazis during the years of the Second World War and has been rebuilt recently.

The Church in Vishnyovo, a Belorussian village, where common talk brought the filmmakers, is by far more modest. Its priest Vladislav Chernyavskiy enjoys great popularity. He has translated [word indistinct] books into the Belorussian language. Books of this kind are printed at state-owned printing houses. In Lithuania, for example, a Catholic prayer book will soon be issued in a total print of 160 thousand copies. The 90-year-old Cardinal Julian Vaivods, a Lett, addresses the film viewers from the screen: "We are praying that the Lord should save us, our land and the whole world from a new war. Life is good in itself, and will be even better if we uphold peace."

/12858

CSO: 1812/7

## RELIGION

### TAJIK RAYKOM CRITICIZES WEAK ATHEIST PROPAGANDA WORK

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 11 June 1986 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Party Life in the Spirit of the Congress," a 1,000-word article titled "Atheist Instruction--Highly Responsible Work" by N. Safarov.

The Leningradskiy Raykom has decided that atheist propaganda in the rayon does not meet the Party Program's requirements. Old methods remain in use; there is too little atheist propaganda in the villages and those small steps being taken have almost no influence. Officials observe that there is still no uniform atheist system. Many party, union, economic, and soviet bodies do not take into account the characteristics of various groups of the population when conducting atheist propaganda.

The article states that there is a high level of religious belief among the elderly, however some young people are also considered as believers. The level of religious belief is demonstrated not only in the observance of religious practices by part of the population (such as fasting and prayers) but also by the indifference of some of them to their work obligations and their low level of work and social activity. Safarov writes that one cause of the level of religious belief is the fact that part of the potential labor force does not participate in social production. This seems to be especially true of women; girls often do not go on to higher or specialized middle education after completing middle school.

Although there have been efforts in recent years to reduce the cost of weddings and funerals, there are still serious shortcomings perceived here. The author believes the cause lies in the disorganized work of party organizations, which do not analyze the level of religiosity among the population and do not discuss the subject at party assemblies. Safarov names five sovkhoses in which the party organizations have devised no atheist measures during the past 2 years. Some communists even protect religious observances, the author notes.

For the second year the party's education system is offering eight atheism courses; these have only 106 students. Even these are not conducted well, and the level of student participation is extremely low, according to Safarov. The author also states that teachers have not been particularly

effective, as they themselves often have weak atheist convictions. Safarov points out that in some cases teachers observe religious practices themselves (such as prayers and the Ramadan fast).

Some communists are also seen to display the correct attitude until they retire, at which time they change completely, praying and fasting during Ramadan.

#### RECENT ATHEIST PUBLICATIONS FROM TAJIKISTAN LISTED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajik on 8 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 200-word article titled "Books on the Subject of Atheism" by R. Saidahmadova. Irfon Press' publications on atheist subjects for 1985-1986 include: M. Mirrahimov, "The Nav Ruz Festival"; N. Odilov, "Communism and Contemporary Islam," and M. Jabborova, "Atheist Instruction of the Young." "The Nav Ruz Festival" will focus on Nav Ruz as a beautiful, nonreligious folk holiday which originated among ancient people of the East.

/9604

CSO: 1830/83



## RELIGION

### YOUTH CELEBRATE ISLAMIC HOLIDAY IN UZBEK OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 10 June 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by members of a YOSH LENINCHI raid brigade, titled "Why Didn't the Young Women Go to Work?" The article concerns the celebration of the Muslim holiday Hayit; the authors note that many young people blindly follow religious customs and ceremonies, and that many local Komsomol committees do nothing about this. "Last Sunday was one of the Islamic religion's ceremonies--Hayit Namazi. Who took part in this ceremony? We will give just one example to answer this question. In particular, many people gather for Hayit Namaz at one of the nine officially registered mosques in Tashkent--Khastimom Mosque. There were many young people and even children among them." The same situation was observed in Namangan, Samarkand, Dzhizak, Andizhan, and other oblasts. "During the raid we noted one thing. At many workplaces people did not come to work on Monday." Most of those absent were young women; in many cases their supervisors did nothing about their absence. The authors observe that some parents even encourage their children to celebrate Hayit by giving them expensive gifts.

/12913

CSO: 1830/68

## RELIGION

### RITUALS SEEN AS IMPORTANT PART OF HERDSMAN CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1986 carries on pages 41-43 a 2,300-word article by writer Kadirbek Segisbayev, published under the rubric "Thoughts To Share," entitled "If You Want To Have a Long and Prosperous Life..." The article looks at the folk culture of the Kazakh herders of the past, namely the social and individual rituals that once were such an important part of their life.

Rituals discussed, including those involved with marriage gift-giving, celebration of events marking stages in the traditional year of the herdsman, and rituals formalizing patterns of inter- and intra-group assistance, often have a religious content (examples are sprinkling benedictions of livestock and the Muslim New Year's Festival). This content, however, must be played down in evaluating the rituals described because of their great importance for Kazakh life and social interaction and their role in expressing traditional culture.

/9604

CSO: 1830/72

## CULTURE

### RENAMING OF STREETS, TOWNS DRAWS PROTESTS

#### Prominent Author Speaks Out

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Sergey Zalygin: "What Do We Need Renunciations For?"]

[Text] Today, writer Sergey Zalygin concludes the discussion begun in the article by Mikhail Gorbanevskiy, "Back Streets in Alleys", and continued by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers on the topic of naming our country's streets, cities and settlements.

"...Today the word 'Khamovniki' has disappeared from the map of Moscow".

"We cannot keep quiet about the liberties taken in regard to the settlement of Inkerman, a suburb of Sevastopol. Who needed to have it renamed to Belokamensk?"

"On the street hangs a sign: '9th Street Chobotovskiy Lane'."

"We live in...Korovino-Funikovo."

"Once I was going from Lermontov to Belinskiy..."

"Can we call a city Antono-Chekhovsk? Or Ivano-Michurinsk?... Well, the name Ivano-Frankovsk is no better."

(Excerpts from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA dated 15 January, 5 February and 9 April 1986.)

The name of an object... A name is already a cognition, a science. There are always concepts associated with a name. The more representations and associations there are, the more significant the object. If you destroy the name of an object, it is inevitable that our notions about it will also be immediately destroyed. And not only our notions about it. An object always inscribes itself in the world in one way or another, relates to the world in its past and in its present, and confirms these relationships for the future. And, when we reject its customary and accepted name, we destroy these bonds as well. Then there becomes less order and logic accessible to us in the world, i.e., less of that which is especially dear to us and which is always in short supply. These are the consequences which the destruction of a name has both on

a deeply personal plane for each of us, and for all of us in the sense of a community.

If we suddenly changed the names of trees, plants and everyday objects, or specified that we call white black and black blue, what unpredictable and far-reaching consequences would there be, what confusion everywhere--in prose, in poetry, in science, and in our everyday life? What losses would there be?

No, no, we cannot do this in any case!

Well, then why can we do it in regard to the names of cities, settlements, streets and extensive territories? And mountains? Why is it that here, in geographic, historical, national and ethnic names someone's hand is the master, to do with as it pleases?! We know that proper names are not even translated into other languages--but I can! And if I can, then I do! Nowhere else in the world is such a thing done, but we can do it!

It would seem we have already had convincing experience. We tried to name babies Enthusiasts and Collectivists, Shakhta [mines] and Pyatiletka [five-year plans]. Now it is embarrassing to remember this, but there is still no rest. We want to leave more embarrassments behind at any cost...

For example, for a thousand years in Russia there had been the city of Tver, and named after was Tverskaya province. They decided to change it to the city of Kalinin and Kalininskaya Oblast. (But if you speak with a Kalinin resident he will say to you: "I am from Tverskaya!")

It is true that some other name changes are not felt to be something artificial. "Leningrad," for example. But such examples are very few, and there simply could not be more. This is an exception, and exceptions are not repeated, they cannot have any analogies, especially large-scale ones.

And in reality, if "Leningrad" has already rooted itself in our consciousness, then Prospect of 25 October, which was Nevskiy Prospect, has become so once again.

But why is it that in Pushkino (formerly Tsarskoye Selo) a short street consisting of several houses, among which is the building of the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum, is now called Komsomolskaya Street? It is as if Pushkin, and not only he, but many other leading Russians, studied in a house on Komsomolskaya Street! In honor of what event did this metamorphosis take place? I don't remember now exactly where--in Petrodvorets (Peterhof) or in Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) there are two old streets next to each other--Big and Small Sovetskaya. Strange! And it is even ambiguous: Small Sovetskaya, is it a small soviet, or what? A small-small soviet? But after all, Big is no better.

Let us say, for example, that a person goes to sleep at night in the city of Izhevsk, and wakes up in Ustinov. And we pretend that nothing has happened to this person. He too often pretends that he has some explanation for this fact, when in reality there simply cannot be any explanations, since there is no memory of them. There is no memory of parents, of Russia, which somehow manifested itself in Izhevsk as nowhere else. After all, how many scientific and technical discoveries had been made at one time in Izhevsk! Now the readers of scientific

and scientific-historical works must be told: "Izhevsk--read Ustinov", "Ustinov--read Izhevsk".

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a leading statesman. No one can deny this. But why should his name be pushed together with history, contraposed to it? This is tactless, especially since there is not the slightest need for it. I am sure that if Ustinov had been asked in his time whether he wants such a contraposition, he could give only one answer: this shouldn't be done.

This means that we are not talking so much about perpetuating the memory of a person as about placing this memory in a rather ambiguous position. This is the case not only with the city of Izhevsk, but also with Rybinsk-Shcherbakov--Rybinsk--Andropov, and with Lugansk--Voroshilovgrad--Lugansk--Voroshilovgrad and many, many other cities.

Why, for example, did Stanislav become Ivano-Frankovsk (by analogy Sverdlovsk must become Yakovo-Sverdlovsk), while at about the same time in Dnepropetrovsk Ivan Franko Street became Yantarnaya Street? Why is it that in Donetsk Oblast a city bears the cumbersome, difficult to pronounce name of Karlo-Libkhnetsk, within this same oblast there is a settlement called Karlo-Marksovo, and in Chernigovskaya Oblast there is Mikhaylo-Kotsyubinskoye?

We need not speak of street names if we look at the letters received by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on this matter. It is sad, and funny, and shameful...

"Moskovskiy Proyezd Street" (Voronezh). "Santiago-de-Cuba Street" (Leningrad). "And who will write this name correctly?", asks our correspondent.

"Uchebnyy Pereulok in Leningrad has become Ville Pessi Street (it has been 3 months since they changed the name, and we still can't remember the new name of our street)".

"It used to be Korovino, now it is Korovino-Funikovo..."

"It used to be Vysokovoltnyy Massiv, now it has become Lev Tolstoy cul-de-sac" (Tashkent).

Where did this start, this fervor for renaming?

Was it that in the first years of Soviet rule we were in a hurry to affirm and define ourselves, to break with the past as soon as possible, to shake its dust from our feet?

But now there is no logic in this. We have affirmed ourselves long ago, but the inertia, it must be, remains. We have taken a liking to making ourselves immortal if not with our own names, then at least with some other ones which at least we have thought up, our own "initiative" is passed. Initiative in fulfilling a production plan--how much effort and nerve it requires, but here there is none of this, and yet it has passed.

And somehow this initiative does not understand that it is not at all original, that everywhere it is most ordinary and this is probably why we have over 50

derivatives of Kirov and around 70 Octoberists among the names of our cities and settlements. Or else a memorial is composed, and you walk around the city as if in a cemetery. Many of the names you have never heard, but you know that these names belong to someone who is deceased.

Someone in the press, I don't know exactly who, submitted the proposal that if someone's name is to be immortalized in the name of a city or street, it should not be at the expense of renaming it, and also no less than 20 years must have elapsed. And this is correct! Time is a reliable judge. Otherwise a street or city is named, but again we don't know--in honor of whom?

In general, there are many wise proposals on this matter, and these should be legalized as soon as possible.

There must be an entirely different sort of initiative shown in this matter, and certainly not administrative.

For example, school children may be given a homework assignment to write a theme on "What (and Why) I would Name the 16 Railroad Streets of our City." We may be assured that original and fully acceptable solutions to the "problem" would be proposed. However, for the Lensovet this still remains a real problem.

In Novosibirsk I lived on a street which at various times had been called Biyskaya, Vegmana, Baydukova, Sovnarkhozovskaya, and Deputatskaya. This is what it means to touch a name. Once it is touched, history takes over! If the street were always named Biyskaya, there would be no problems. In Chelyabinsk to this day there are no more or less than five Biyskaya Streets!

And so we walk and drive along the streets, we live on Vysokovoltnaya, Avto-gennaya, Gazovskaya, Inkubatorskaya, Vagonoremontnaya, 4th Street of 8 March, 2nd Skotoprogonnaya, Mosneftekip (it seems no one in the world actually knows what this means), on Terapevtichskaya alley, Bezbozhniy, Kapsyulnyy highway, and block G-9-A.

But sometimes it happens that we don't know where we live.

Ladyzhino village was at one time renamed GES settlement (PosGES). At the same time they rescinded the names of the streets, and for 10 years now they cannot think of names for some streets. "When we have to say where we live, we say: 'next to Nakonechniy Street' (he was a Hero of the Soviet Union and defended Ladyzhino during the war)".

What an interesting pasttime for the soul, it would seem--to think of a name for a new street and even for a new city! A contest may be held in the schools, in institutions and enterprises. A panel of judges could be created to announce the final decision on television or radio. No, our hands have not reached that far. But they have reached far enough to distort history, to make a mockery of it, and to show ourselves to be ignorant!

It is not enough that we flood thousands of population centers, that we kill them. We even treat the "living" ones with remarkable contempt.

After all, at one time someone had approved the name for the new Moscow rayon--Cheremushkinskiy [bird cherry]. And what has happened? So many new construction sites in old and new cities have been called this that the name has become commonplace. It even adorns mediocre architecture and brings its aroma to those streets where there is not only no bird cherry, but not even a single living shrub. But the word promises--yes, there will be bird cherry here too. But here too there is misfortune: they have changed the name of Cheremushkinskiy Rayon in the capital. Now it is Brezhnevskiy Rayon...

But what if we limit ourselves to immortalizing names in the names of libraries, schools, steamships, and vessels--that too is not little and not bad.

That is what they did with the name of Shukshin, and it was a good thing. Vasilii Makarovich did not oust anyone and did not disrupt anyone's old name.

Of course, the matter of restoring the former names of cities and streets is troublesome. It requires funds and at first will entail all kinds of misunderstandings, but it must be done only once, once and for all... This is much cheaper and simpler than permanent name changes and endless corrections in geographic atlases and maps, in postal-telegraph lists, in railway, automobile, air and waterway routes, and in all kinds of state and personal correspondence.

And just look at how difficult it is to accept each new and unjustified name change, and how easily, how obviously people return to the old names. Perm used to be Molotovo, and again became Perm. Orenburg used to be Chkalovo, and is Orenburg once again. And that's it. Everything is in order!

Orenburg... This name for the city is also not the very first, and not quite Russian. It is not Russian at all, but pronounce it and immediately a picture arises before your eyes: the greenish Ural River, the slightly whitish and even somewhat intimate steppe sky, and fields, fields extending for millions of hectares... It is the place of Pushkin. It is from the story of the "Captain's Daughter." It is the place of Aksakov... All this is there. It is all present in the name Orenburg. But in the name Chkalov--it is not. The memory of the great 20th Century flier should be immortalized, but in something else, in something new which corresponds both to his time and to his accomplishments.

And the question is not even whether the person whose memory we want to immortalize had ever been in a certain city. The question is in our desire. Whatever we say, wherever we place the person, that is where he will live forever. We must place him with thought and with care, so that he will be comfortable in his new place of residence. Comfortable--this also means that he not bother anyone or oppress anyone by moving in. This would be better both for the living and for the deceased. After all, it is we who take charge of their memory, and not they of ours. We must answer for it.

\* \* \*

Thus, we really need, absolutely need, an ecology of our culture! This affirmation by Academician D. S. Likhachev will evoke no doubt in anyone's mind.

And we don't need to have either a repudiation of proper names, or the senseless fabrication of unnatural names.



What does a name mean if it is stripped of its history and memory?

And what does a monument mean if it is stripped of its name?

Both cease to be a history of the culture, and this means there ceases to be a culture in general, because what is a culture without history and without traditions, which arises in a vacuum, or quite often simply in the wrong place?

This task is fully within our powers, within our capacities and within our responsibilities--to safeguard the culture in its present and in its past. To safeguard it everywhere, and in names too.

#### AFTERWORD FROM LITERATURNAYA GAZETA LITERARY CRITICISM SECTION

The article by Mikhail Gorbanevskiy, "Back Streets in Alleys" evoked a huge reader response. Some of these responses were published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. These letters are evidence of the fervent interest of the readers in the problems which have been raised. Their authors not only give more and more new examples of unfortunate names of streets, alleys, cities and settlements in our country. They not only protest against their unjustified name changes, but also give their own specific proposals for bringing about order in the very system of naming. And, as is often the case, the readers expand the circle of problems raised by the newspaper. For example, many are concerned about why plants, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and educational institutions often bear the same names. There must be some selection here, and decisions as to whether there is a need for such redundancy.

The authors of almost all the letters unanimously acknowledge that the time has come to develop and adopt a special document which would regulate all the basic questions associated with naming and renaming streets and squares, cities and settlements, rivers, lakes, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is only on the basis of such a document that we will be able to review unjustified decisions and avoid similar errors in the future. This is especially necessary because in the last decade there has been an expansion in the practice of renaming ancient cities whose names are a national heritage, memorials of the history and languages of our country's peoples. In this connection, some readers propose the ratification of a "Red Book" at the highest state institutional levels. This would be a protected list of city names. The cities would have "Red Books" of street names. Every name change must be accompanied by widespread, all-people's discussion. The authors of an overwhelming number of letters propose returning the old names to a number of cities, giving the new names to young, newly built cities. In the opinion of a large group of readers, the practice of immortalizing the memory of public leaders, and leaders in culture, art, and literature by means of renaming in their honor the cities and other populated areas where they lived and worked should be avoided at all cost. After all, the memory of the outstanding leaders of the past lives also in the NAMES of these places. These names must be retained, so that we do not get a situation where Lermontov spent his childhood in the village of Lermontovo instead of Tarkhanakh, and L. N. Tolstoy spent his last days at "Lev Tolstoy Station" instead of Astapov, which has become known to the entire world. All this is true in full measure also for the names of streets, squares and alleys in our cities.

As N. Stepanov from Novgorod rightly noted in his letter to the editor, "the restoration of ancient names of cities, settlements, or streets of our Homeland, or those names which have become fixed in the consciousness of the people, if we think about it, is a process just as natural and necessary as the restoration of the frescos in the ancient churches. The many layers of later times must be removed from the fresco, and then it will stand before us in all its original beauty."

#### Letters Protest Current Policy

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 3 Mar 86 p 3

[Readers' letters continuing the discussion: "Moscow Street Names"]

[Text] This was the title of the article by writer N. Novikov published in VECHERNAYA MOSKVA on 12 February of this year. It spoke of the practice of renaming city streets, which was not always very well thought out, and told of the need for a more serious and thoughtful approach to this problem. After all, the name of a street in essence becomes the city's calling card. N. Novikov specifically noted that: "There is a commission on assigning street names under the Mosgorispolkom. Its work, whose results have such a direct effect on Moscow residents, must be made public. The commission, which resolves such important questions, must listen more closely to public opinion."

In response to this publication, our newspaper received a large number of sincere and concerned comments. We publish some of them here today.

On 12 February your newspaper carried an article by N. Novikov, "Moscow Street Names." I believe that it raises a very timely and necessary topic--that of retaining the old street names, names which were so close to the hearts of every Moscow resident. Does any other city have street names like Polyanka, Solyanka, Sivtsev Vrazhek? But I will not repeat what N. Novikov has already written.

I would say that in Moscow there is currently a mass and elemental renaming of streets, squares and alleys.

Understandably, if Malaya Dmitrovka has received the name of A. Chekhov, Bolshaya Dmitrovka has received the name of A. Pushkin. But signs have to be posted on many of the newly named streets. Otherwise most people would not know who bore this name. In my opinion, all such names should be immortalized in the newly built microrayons, where new streets are appearing.

In my opinion, the name Kropotkinskiy Vorota [gates] is not very accurate. Long ago, in ancient times, there really were gates here, but the street had a different name. I believe we should return to the name Prechistenskiye Vorota (from Prechistenka Street--currently Kropotkinskaya).

N. Novikov correctly writes that the names Pokrovka, and not Pokrovskaya Street, Solyanka and not Solyanskaya Street are characteristic for Moscow. A clear example of correct new names would be Gogolevskiy Boulevard (and not Boulevard of Gogol), Lomonosovskiy Prospect (and not Prospect of Lomonosov), Suvorovskiy Boulevard (and not Boulevard of Suvorov). And, of course, we must get rid (and the sooner the better!) of all kinds of "elektrodnaya", "electrolitnaya" and other similar names.

The only point on which I disagree with the article's author is that such names as Izumrudnaya, Malakhitovaya, Raduzhnaya, etc. have no right to existence. They do, but again in the new rayons.

Yes, of course, renaming, or more accurately, a return to the old names entails certain complications, but honestly, it is worth it!

We must strive not only for the cleanliness of our streets, but also for the purity of their names. And it is never too late for this!

... V. GORSKIY  
Veteran of the Moscow Stage.

\* \* \*

Thanks to your newspaper for the much needed and important article. Sometimes one is amazed at where the new names of old Moscow streets come from, artificial names which are often out of place. After all, it would seem that there are quite enough new streets in the city's microrayons to assign them the names of famous people and leaders in our science and culture if necessary.

The fact that many new names are not accepted among Moscow residents speaks of their random character, their unnecessary nature. I have lived in Moscow for over 70 years and I know that many Moscow residents still call Domnikovka, Zemlyanoy Val, and Ostozhenka by these former names. We love our city and are proud of the names of its old streets. We are always happy to give directions to a stranger. But we would like our opinion to be considered as well when making plans for the next name change. Publicity in this matter is simply a necessity.

... Ye. ZVEREVA

\* \* \*

I am a student. I belong to the young generation of city residents. But even to me it is not all the same what streets I walk along and how they are called. Some countries have lists of street names which are protected by law. These are names which cannot be touched. Shouldn't we start such a list also in Moscow--one of the oldest cities of the world? After all, these streets hold the lives of many a generation of Russian people. I would like very much to see the old names stand on par with Red Square, Arbat, Polyanka and other names in this city.

... S. RUDENKO

The article "Moscow Street Names" touched upon a problem which is constantly (of course, with varying acuteness) being discussed by all. Of course we must return Ostozhenka to Ostozhenka! In Moscow (and this is a purely Russian peculiarity) there are almost no street names of masculine gender. Only the Arbat was left. And here for some reason in 1965 they renamed Razgulyay to be Vychehodskaya Street.

The Vychehda, of course, is a good river, but has nothing to do with this place. It would be good to bring back the name Razgulyay. Extensive construction is currently going on. It is a reflection of today's times. It presents a field day for names of streets and squares. All we need is tact and a sense of measure. After all, these names are going into History! Therefore, let us leave central Moscow (many call it Old Moscow in everyday conversation) her historical names. We need them to give continuity to the times and to instill love in our Homeland.

... I. SHABALIN

#### Authorities Respond

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Article: "Moscow Street Names"]

[Text] A city's street names can tell of many things--of its history and its traditions. The streets are a city's calling cards.

Here is Ostozhenka. It is one of the oldest streets in Moscow. It got its name back in the 17th Century from the area near the Moscow River occupied by the "ostozhye", i.e., the meadows and the flood plains.

The street has a well-known revolutionary past. Here in March of 1906 in a secret apartment of house No 16 the expanded meeting of the party MK was held, at which V. I. Lenin presented a speech on preparations for the 4th (unification) Party Congress. A memorial plaque has been placed on the house to commemorate this event.

In the days of October 1917, bitter battles were fought here for possession of one of the centers of counterrevolution in Moscow--the staff headquarters of the Moscow Military District.

Years passed, Moscow was built up rapidly, and in 1935 Ostozhenka Street was renamed in honor of the builders of the first metropolitan line as Metrostroyevskaya Street.

Some other Moscow streets were also renamed. In 1941, Krasnyye Vorota [Red Gate] square was renamed Lermontov Square.

But, as time showed, these changes, as well as some others, were not well thought out and hasty. They deprived many streets of their uniqueness. Moscow residents have repeatedly raised the question of restoring the deep-rooted names of streets.

Their letters were printed on the pages of newspapers, including also in VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, under the heading of "Moscow Street Names".

Taking into consideration the desires of the community and of Moscow residents as expressed in speeches, in the press, and in letters sent to the 27th CPSU Congress, the Moscow City Committee CPSU, and the Mossovet ispolkom commission on street names, the Mossovet ispolkom decided to restore certain old street names.

Metrostroyevskaya Street will once again be called Ostozhenka.

This does not belittle the achievements of the metropoliten builders. After all, their labor is immortalized in the metro stations themselves.

By decision of the Mossovet ispolkom, the former name of the metro station "Krasnyye Vorota" [red gates] is restored. The name of Lermontov Square, where a monument to M. Lermontov is erected, will remain.

The old name of Frunzenskiy Val Street will be restored back to Khamovnicheskiy Val Street.

The memory of the outstanding Soviet general M. V. Frunze has been immortalized on the city map in the names of Frunze Street, 1st and 3rd Frunze Streets, and Frunze sea-front street.

At the present time, the Mossovet ispolkom commission on street names is conducting work on compiling a list of Moscow street names which must be preserved.

12322

CSO: 1800/538

## CULTURE

### WRITERS UNION OFFICIAL PRAISES 'RESTRUCTURING'

LD060918 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From the VREMYA newscast; video-talk by Genrikh Borovik, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers]

[Text] Hello there comrades. Changes are underway in our country, both in the economy and in intellectual life, in industry and in theater, in the agriculture and in belles lettres--large-scale, serious changes for the better. Naturally, they are not following a beaten track, they are proceeding not without difficulties. We are indeed not going downhill, but steeply up, and not everyone is capable of this ascent. There are people who sit there waiting till someone pulls them uphill, there are nightingales who can only warble the words restructuring, acceleration, renewal, renaissance--they think that this will do. Others still do not feel like anything--neither downward, for they are afraid of it, nor upward, for that means too much trouble. They are happy with the way things are.

The psychological restructuring is not an easy matter, but all these problems are natural, and we shall resolve them, because the entire people has set about pursuing this cause, and the cause is being promoted, and not in a bad way. This is substantiated by both the central statistical administration reports, and by the dispatches arriving from labor collectives, building sites, works, and scientific institutes. People have started to walk taller, feel themselves masters of life more than before, are taking part in the management of the country--and that is precisely what is called restructuring, that is its formula. That is how Mikhail Gorbachev described it in the Stravropol kray. Soviet people are asking: Shall we not stall? This is asked by a turner in Vladivostok, and a milkmaid in Krasnodar, and a theater director in Moscow. The grounds are that unfortunately, on a number of times in the past we would start in a good way but then get stuck in confusion, in nonprofessional attitudes and amid songs of praise. And the prevailing mood of the letters which arrives in the Central Committee or in the newspaper editorials is not to stop, abandon what has been planned--forward and only forward.

An eminent statesman from a major West European country who recently visited our country, said--I shall not name him, because the conversation was in a

way private--you cannot even imagine, he said, what tremendous repercussions it would have if you succeed in your plans, repercussions not for your country alone, but for the whole world as well. Well, generally speaking, we do have an idea of that. And all that is extremely worrisome for our enemies, in a profound and serious way. We have different worries from them--we are worried that the changes are proceeding at a slower pace than is desirable for us, and the anti-Soviets are worried that the changes are proceeding far too quickly than they would wish. They are also alarmed with something else: The irrefutable logics of hope, our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, our program of eliminating nuclear weapons by the turn of the century are appealing to an increasing number of people--men in the street, politicians, and masters of culture. We were recently visited by a world-famous writer, a catholic who was never believed to be a friend of our country and who was often opposed, so to speak, to us. And he said that the world has long been waiting for a word of reason, a sensible word, and that word has been uttered from the Soviet Union. He agrees entirely with the peaceful initiatives of General Secretary Gorbachev. The name of this writer is familiar to all of us: Graham Green, the author of the "Quiet American," "Our Man in Havana," "The Honorary Consul." I am naming him, because he has repeated his word publicly on a number of occasions to numerous audiences in the presence of radio and television.

It appears that the silence at the nuclear test range and the sight of mountain goats running free at former sites impress people far more than the nuclear roar of varying yields in Nevada. It appears that silence is a very powerful weapon, or rather a medicine. It crushes the myth of the Soviet military threat, destroys the claim of equal responsibility of the USSR and the United States for the arms race in the world; but what is most important is that it makes the world cleaner, life calmer, and the hope more real. In this silence, the outer world sees our peaceful life and our creative plans in a clearer way. And it puts the professional anti-Soviets on the spot as if they are sitting on a nuclear explosion. What is left for them to do in this situation? In general, there is a good old piece of advice for such occasions: To sit quiet, and the main thing, to mind one's own business. But the good advice is not being heeded; the propaganda ball is being tossed back and forth, back and forth, each time at full force.

And we are not getting anywhere, they say, and resistance to our plans is ostensibly growing, and the Americans were searched in Yurmala, but so skillfully that the Americans themselves did not notice it. And the fruits and vegetables which have appeared at the shop counters in our towns have not turned up because the trade has started working a bit better, but because the population refuses to buy melons from Chernobyl. We promote democracy, but they write that the leadership sends complaints about people to the Central Committee. We search for the truth, for new ways of exchanging opinions, but they say in their broadcasts that there are disagreements within the leadership. It even comes to spreading nasty rumors of political assassination attempts--they aim far. But the gentlemen are in a bad fix. As a character in a novel would say, my heart is too full for me to speak. One can even feel sympathy with them.



And there is one wave here which is especially conspicuous, the German one, I mean the radio station called Deutsche Welle. One of our senior military officers wrote an article for the Novosti Agency, where he said that our decision on the unilateral moratorium is fraught with certain risks from the purely military point of view. Deutsche Welle made a big splash: In the Soviet Union, it said, there is an opposition emerging to the new leadership on the part of the generals. And further on, a commentary to the effect that since the generals expressed their view on Novosti, and since Novosti is associated with the KGB, the army generals have made an alliance with the KGB using Novosti as a bridge. That's exactly how it was, no more no less. Well, it looks as if one can hide nothing from the gentlemen of Deutsche Welle. They are on the right track: The army--Novosti--the KGB. A horrific balance of forces, indeed. And if one was to add Novosti's components--the All-Union Society for Knowledge, the Union of Journalists, the Union of Writers--what would happen then?

As a secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, I can tell them a secret: Our Union of Writers also believes that the unilateral moratorium is a sufficiently risky venture from the military point of view, taking into account the fact that explosions keep roaring in Nevada. And we, the writers, also believe that in these conditions our moratorium cannot be extended again and again. It will only become indefinite if the United States joins it. And we made that difficult decision on the unilateral moratorium because the political and the general humanitarian weight of that daring and noble move by our country is superior to the risks which we are consciously taking. And every one here believes the same, both our party leadership and the entire people including the army, the KGB, Novosti, the Union of Writers, and even the Society of Book-Lovers. So you can assume that we are all in one opposition together, not to our government, but to the political and militarist adventurists across the ocean, as well as--I shall put it straight--to the liars from the Deutsche Welle and their masters.

I would also like to say the following to the anti-Soviet gentlemen. The conclusion of Soviet people from the outpouring of dirty lies about our country is not only that we can yet again see with whom we are dealing, who it is that spreads enmity and mistrust. The main conclusion is different--the ill willed view of us, the irritation and fear felt by our enemies yet again proves the fact that our party and our people have chosen a very correct path, and we shall not abandon it.

/12858

CSO: 1800/32

## CULTURE

### POOR LANGUAGE USAGE IN KAZAKH CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 22 August 1986 carries on pages 607 two reviews, published under the rubric "One Book, Two Views," of the recently published first volume of the Kazakh children's encyclopedia "Ol Kim. Bul Ne" [Who Is He, What Is This?], Chief Editorial Office of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia, Alma-Ata, 1985. the first review (1,500 words), by KaSSR people's writer Alzhappar Abishev, largely praises the book, including its linguistic usage, and laments only the small printing--40,000--of the first volume (there are, Abishev notes, 170,000 subscribers to the Kazakh children's magazine BALDYRGHAN alone). The second review (2,000 words), by poet Qastek Bayanbayev, is more critical.

Bayanbayev criticizes the first volume of the encyclopedia, which is comprised mainly of translations of Russian materials and is largely based upon a Russian pattern, for poor and incorrect language use, for its bad choice of words, for its failure to reflect living Kazakh colloquial usage, for its lack of local (i.e., Kazakh) flavor, and for the "superficiality" of many articles.

In an editorial note which follows, by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI's Division on Scientific and Social Questions (500 words), editors note the disagreement. Hope is expressed that subsequent volumes of the encyclopedia will overcome problems discussed.

### YOUNGER KAZAKHS IGNORANT OF ARABIC-SCRIPT CLASSICS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 15 August 1986 carries on page 15 a 500-word letter to the editor by Zhaytin Aqyshev entitled "If We Take up the Heritage in Our Archives..." The article looks at two problems, 1) the linguistic and physical isolation of younger Kazakhs from materials written in the Arabic script, used officially to write Kazakh until 1930, and 2) the problem of what to do about the substantial collections of rapidly deteriorating and therefore largely inaccessible printed works and manuscripts in the Arabic script in Kazakh libraries.

In view of the importance of the literary monuments found in Arabic-script manuscripts and of early Soviet-period Arabic script periodicals and books, Aqyshev stresses the fact that removal of these documents from public knowledge and even view is totally unacceptable. He calls for a program to collect, study and reprint Arabic manuscripts, in mimeograph form if necessary, and for transliteration of texts into the Cyrillic Kazakh script

for use by younger Kazakhs. The decision to adopt the Russian script in 1940 is called a correct one, but Aqyshev stresses the significance of books and periodicals in the Arabic script used for centuries by the Kazakhs as well.

#### KaSSR: POORLY DOCUMENTED MUSEUM EXHIBITS DISTORT CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 1 August 1986 carries on pages 4-5 a 2,400-word article by Qulbek Yergobekov, published under the rubric "Thoughts To Share," entitled "We Will Consider Museum Culture." The article looks at the use and misuse of the museum in terms of the formation of national cultures, including the national culture of the Kazakhs.

According to Yergobekov, museums--the great museums such as the Hermitage and Louvre in particular--are inseparably interconnected with the cultural fates and development of the peoples that they serve. That is, museums often help form conceptions of national culture and provide peoples with approved lines of cultural development. However, Yergobekov shows, museums are based upon exhibits and are only as good as the exhibits they show. They can, moreover, he notes, do more damage than good to national culture if exhibits are poorly documented and not understood in terms of proper historical and cultural contexts.

He goes on to show that there are, in fact, major problems associated with the exhibits in Kazakh museums and that considerable cultural distortion has been one result. Also a problem is well-meaning but often historically ill-based "restoration" efforts.

Yergobekov complains specifically about the often haphazard ways in which most artifacts and relics reach museums with little if any documentation. This, in addition to the damage that it does to the historical value of the artifacts and relics themselves through destruction of contexts, has also led to a great deal of personal expropriation of valuable national commodities by collectors, both from their original owners and from museum collections. Yergobekov also criticizes the depredations of amateur archaeologists and "pot hunters" (joined, on occasion, by trained archaeologists attempting too much with limited resources and damaging sites) and restoration that is placed in the hands of architects and artists who, no matter how eminent, lack the necessary scholarly skills to carry out accurate restoration.

While praising many successful exhibits, restoration efforts, and public information presentations of republic museums, Yergobekov concludes that museums are far too important as examples of national culture and as important tools of party propaganda to be allowed to develop in what he sees as largely uncontrolled manner.

/12913

CSO: 1830/71

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### TASS NOTES BROADENING OF DEMOCRACY IN USSR

LD021733 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep (TASS)--By TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov

The Soviet Government has given instructions to draw up a master plan for the City of Moscow's development, which will cover the next quarter-century. The draft will soon be ready and offered for the Muscovites' discussion.

A new design for the monument of victory over Nazism in the Second World War will also be put up for popular discussion. Work under the previous plan for the war memorial has been suspended after the design came under public criticism.

Relevant authorities have announced an open contest for the best new plan for the monument and a number of architects plan to take part. Their entries will be put on public display next February.

The country's state agencies have been holding counsel with the people ever more frequently of late.

This does not surprise anybody here as the tradition of nationwide discussions of the more important problems of development of society and the country has always been part of Soviet life.

The draft constitution of the USSR and a number of highly important bills later enacted by the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) have also been offered for nationwide consideration and been discussed by tens of millions of people.

A draft school reform and proposals for re-aligning the system of higher and specialized secondary education also went through countrywide public debates only recently.

This has been in line with the constitution which has a special article (Article 5) saying: "Major matters of state shall be submitted to nationwide discussion and put to a popular vote (referendum)."

But this practice of late has clearly been used more often. There are many examples, including the case of a river reversal plan which provided for diverting part of the flow of northern rivers to the south of the country.

The scheme received a go-ahead several years ago even though its possible ecological implications had not been studied thoroughly enough.

This circumstance did not escape unnoticed by public opinion which turned strongly against the project.

Despite the fact that the scheme had already gotten off the ground and a substantial amount of money had been spent on it, the government found it possible to halt all efforts connected with river reversal from north to south. Popular sentiment thus prevailed over departmental considerations.

These examples explain why Soviet people are satisfied to note ahead of Constitution Day, which is observed in the USSR on 7 October, that the foundations of democracy in this country are broadening and public opinion is gaining ever further in influence.

This means that our constitution, by ensuring broad political, social and economic rights and liberties for the Soviet people in practice, does an efficient job of furthering public interests.

/9274

CSO: 1812/9

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### MOSCOW FOOD TRADE CRIME TRIAL REPORTED

PML31349 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 p 3

[Part Two\* of O. Bazilevich report under the rubric "Trial Notes":  
"Inevitable Downfall"]

[Text] It is no surprise that the Main Administration for Trade collegium led by N.P. Tregubov, although from time to time it did examine these alarming warning signals at its sessions, made no analysis of the violations revealed and did not make the proper appraisal of them. Patently insufficient measures were taken. Most frequently these were measures such as "pay attention to," "strictly point out," "step up monitoring," and so forth.

Here is an example. A MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA campaign team, which included state trade inspectors, checked a network of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon food trade organization stores. On the basis of the results of the check our newspaper carried an article on 26 April 1977 entitled "Plenty in the Storerooms, But Empty Counters!", which described instances of the belated issue of goods to stores and the secreting away of products in very high demand.

In response to the criticism expressed, the Main Administration for Trade informed the editorial office that M. Ya. Baygelman, director of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon food trade organization, had been reprimanded and that monitoring of the work of the rayon food trade organization's food network had been set up. In actual fact, as was established during the investigation, Baygelman was not reprimanded and no monitoring of the stores under his jurisdiction was set up.

The USSR State Committee on Prices checked the food trade network of 20 Moscow rayons. Of the 193 control purchases made by the checkers, violations were manifested in 156 cases. It turned out that four out of every five purchasers were deceived or cheated. In some cases the miscalculations were 51-57 percent of the value of the purchase.

The order issued by the Main Administration for Trade on the results of this check can only be described as toothless.

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\*For summary of information in Part One, see FBIS Daily Report: Soviet Union for 24 September 1986 (Vol III, No 185) page R4.

Some time later the USSR State Committee on Prices rechecked the network of food stores. The results were just the same as before. The chief of the Main Administration for Trade had to provide an explanation.

Witness I.M. Tsiglis, worker for the USSR State Committee on Prices, said: "Pressure was put on me by higher authorities, suggesting that the check results should not be published. Very soon the file containing all the materials disappeared under strange circumstances..."

Tregubov was asked: "How was it that you did not know what was happening in "Yeliseyevskiy," "Novoarbatskiy," No 2, No 40, and other food stores?"

"Things were always in order there."

"Perhaps their directors were simply warned about the forthcoming checks?"

"Possibly."

Here is yet another quite characteristic detail from those years. When he found out by one of the ways known to him about a forthcoming visit by higher authorities to any particular store, Tregubov immediately ordered the best products to be delivered there, to prepare for the meeting... This show was called "Tregubov's Potemkin villages" among the trade workers at the time.

This was an atmosphere of connivance and impunity, in which the ranks of those who have now taken their place in the dock alongside the former chief of the Main Administration for Trade grew and increased.

The reader knows about how Yu. K. Sokolov, director of "Gastronom" No 1, sentenced to the supreme penalty, embezzled socialist property and received and gave bribes to higher-placed leaders.

This is what one of Tregubov's "neighbors" in the dock, M. Ya. Baygelman, former director of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon food trade organization, said: "...At the very beginning of my work--that was in 1969--a check carried out by the Main Administration for Trade in the food stores of our trade organization revealed a number of violations. However, these violations were not such as to warrant a reprimand was signed by A.A. Petrikov and Ye. V. Yershov, then working as chief of the monitoring and inspection department. The injustice and sense of injury made me call Tregubov and state that this was done deliberately. And I received the reply: We have punished, and we will revoke: You must get to work! I understood that I had to give bribes..."

And this is how he acted. He collected "tribute" from materially responsible officials under his jurisdiction. Part of the money he handed over to "those above," but at the same time he did not forget about himself.



But the leaders of the Main Administration for Trade now in the dock were not bribed just for their connivance. From the beginning of this article the reader knows about the machinations with the so-called "natural losses." He also knows that, the more goods are sold, especially those in very high demand, the more "natural losses" there are too. And every dishonest store manager tried to pick up the maximum number of "profitable" goods in the sense of "natural losses." For this they gave bribes to directors of trade organizations, and they in turn bribed the leaders of the Food Trade Administration and the Main Administration for Trade.

When a number of the then "leading" trade enterprises and trade organizations suddenly lost leaders, many people were perplexed: "How is that? They had prize places and banners, and then... After all, they knew how to manage!"

Knew how to? In 1976 the GUM "Gastronom" was recognized as one of the best among the city's related enterprises by Order No 61 of the Main Administration for Trade signed by Tregubov. It was given a monetary bonus. Yet, as has now been established, at this same time embezzlements, "switching goods," bribe-taking, and other mercenary abuses had attained very wide proportions there. There was the "wherewithall" for its director Tveritinov to present the chief of the Main Administration for Trade with a gold watch with a gold strap and to hand over an envelope containing R8,000.

That is how the "victors" in competition and the "leading" directors "skillfully" managed.

Note that the organizer of competition of Moscow trade, the one who at the time made proposals about conferring the prize places and banners and the monetary bonuses--Khokhlov, chief of a trade organization department of the Main Administration for Trade, is also here in the dock. However, it is not just a matter of Khokhlov.

In actual fact, is it possible to talk seriously about any kind of competition, considering the widespread amendment of plans during those years? Downward, naturally. It has been established that certain enterprises and trade organizations reduced the plan target 7-10 times until it was virtually fulfilled. How, one might ask, could they fail to win a prize place? Only for that they had to pay. So they paid, and they won the prizes...

So why then, when the leadership of Moscow trade was concentrated in the hands of those in the dock and when under cover of "Tregubov's Potemkin villages" purchasers were deceived and cheated and bribe-taking flourished, were these phenomena not made public, but the guilty parties received banners, honored titles, and orders?

Much has been written and said about the abuses in the food network, and indeed, moreover, in a number of other sectors of the capital's municipal services. But as for their sources and the responsibility of the higher authorities for the scandal being created--publicity was stifled. A kind of "zone above criticism" was created, and it was extremely difficult to write on such topics. That is how it was. And it is good that now we are talking of this only in the past tense...

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### FINAL REPORT ON MOSCOW FOOD TRADE CRIME TRIAL

PM131433 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 3

[Third and final part of O. Bazilevich report under the rubric "Trial Notes": "Inevitable Downfall"; followed by "editorial office comment"]

[Text] Years passed. And suddenly...

The arrests of Avilkina and then of Sokolov were the beginning. Tregubov, chief of the Main Administration for Trade, was the first to realize what was happening. And, advising his partners in crime to leave the scene and hide for the time being, he there and then set the example himself, retired, and got himself fixed up with a modest post in the USSR Ministry of Trade: He had enough money and valuables!

Sensing disaster approaching, the leaders of trade organizations and food stores began to scatter. But it was impossible to escape responsibility. The times had changed.

Petrikov was arrested on 2 June 1983. After him it was the turn of Khokhlov; Kireyev; V.A. Uraltsev, chief of the Moscow Fruit and Vegetable Industry Administration; I.D. Korovkin, director of the "Gastronom" trade organization; and other organizers and participants in the criminal "system." On 24 July 1984 Tregubov was arrested.

The investigation of the crimes they had committed was entrusted to a specially created group of investigators led by V.I. Oleynik, senior investigator for specially important cases at the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office.

The accused conducted themselves in various ways. Some, for example, like Petrikov, first deputy chief of the Main Administration for Trade; Beygelman, director of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon food trade organization; Tveritinov, director of the GUM food store; and V.I. Filippov, director of the "Novoarbatskiy" food store, after admitting their guilt and repenting, described the crimes committed for several years under the roof of the Main Administration for Trade. Others, including Tregubov, former chief of the main administration, changed their evidence several times, trying to wriggle out of responsibility and shift the blame onto their accomplices...

It was painstaking work to unravel the web which had been spun over several years.

...And here was the verdict. In passing sentence the judicial collegium took account primarily of the incalculable moral damage done during those years to the army of many thousands of Moscow trade workers. Through the fault of Tregubov and others the profession of store workers had become unpopular, and this had not been long in showing its effect through an acute shortage of cadres.

V.I. Cherkasov, chairing the session of the RSFSR Supreme Court Criminal Collegium, pronounced sentence. As had already been reported, in the name of the RSFSR the RSFSR Supreme Court sentenced: N.P. Tregubov to 14 years' imprisonment; A.A. Petrikov to 12 years; G.M. Khokhlov to 10 years; V.P. Kireyev to 10 years; V.I. Filippov to 11 years; B.S. Tveritinov to 10 years; and M. Ya. Baygelman to 8 years. They will serve their sentences in intensified-regime corrective labor colonies. The convicted people's property is liable to confiscation.

The remaining accused incurred various punishments.

The RSFSR Supreme Court submitted a representation to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to deprive those convicted of state awards obtained by them earlier.

At the same time individual decisions were submitted to Moscow Gorispolkom and the USSR Ministry of Trade

By decision of the RSFSR Supreme Court, criminal proceedings under Article 181 of the RSFSR Criminal Code--for giving false evidence--were instituted against a number of witnesses in this criminal case who deliberately gave false evidence to the judicial collegium. O. Bazilevich. [main report ends]

From the Editorial Office: Instead of a Conclusion

O. Bazilevich's trial notes, brought to the attention of our paper's readers, describe two trials which ended at different times but which had very similar content and closely interconnected and interacting "heroes"--criminal elements occupying prominent posts in the capital's trade. The great interest which readers have shown in these articles is no accident: It is important for everybody to know that the process of purging our society of cheats, embezzlers, and bribe-takers is proceeding successfully, that the possible channels for dishonest and unearned enrichment are being increasingly solidly blocked, and that violators of Soviet law will inevitably get what they deserve, as happened with Sokolov, Tregubov and their "colleagues."

On the day the notes started to be published a reader, who declined to give his name, phoned the editorial office and asked: "Why did the editorial office need to stir up the 'Sokolov Affair' if it is long since

over and Sokolov is no longer? Is it worth not only describing the events (which are moreover not so ancient), but also reflecting--with the reader--about how and why these phenomena arose to form the basis of two trials in the RSFSR Supreme Court and what lessons emerge from these trials. It is important for us all to grasp more deeply the facts underlying O. Bazilevich's notes and to understand as best we can how normal economic activity (in this case that of trade enterprises) can be perverted, what the sources of social and moral degeneration of among officials are, and what the mechanism is by which malignant abscesses can emerge in the heart of state (trade) organizations, causing serious material damage to the socialist economy and infecting many people with criminal decay.

These trials, which are over now and have ended in sentences against which there is no appeal, do indeed already belong to the past. But, unfortunately, neither the need to persistently and intransigently combat unearned income and deal with cheats, spongers, embezzlers, and bribe-takers, nor the actual people who act in that way--although they are becoming fewer and it is becoming increasingly uncomfortable for them to live in our society--have disappeared into the past; nor have base motives of behavior which push people onto the path of crime, such as greed, cupidity, and the desire to "grab" from the state and get rich at other people's expense, been eliminated. The 27th Party Congress directives and the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on stepping up the struggle against unearned income orient us directly on the fact that there is still much complex and multifaceted organization and educational work to do here and much difficult and acute struggle to wage. But this work and struggle will be more successful, the more correct the attitude we develop to these questions, the greater the knowledge of matters with which we act, and consequently the more precisely and fully we take account in practical work of the lessons we draw from past events.

Above all the conclusion is that negative phenomena of this kind, the actions of officials caught embezzling, and the cast of mind of the officials themselves must be assessed from a political viewpoint and from clear class-political positions. We are prompted to do this also by the general tenet expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress--that we are today "at an abrupt turning point in the country's life, and in the life of the contemporary world as a whole." And we are compelled to do this by the need to uphold, consistently and everywhere, the principles of socialism and the demands of social justice inherent in them and to intransigently combat all that retards or else directly opposes our progress. Especially in questions of providing for the population's vital needs.

The political appraisal of the former trade leaders caught embezzling is clear: They betrayed the important jobs entrusted to them by the state; they worked virtually against the interests of the state and the people; and they helped not to strengthen the economy but to shake it, not to resolve social problems (primarily the provision of goods to the population)

but to aggravate them, arousing people's indignation. This indignation was legitimate, but until the network of crimes was untangled, it was directed against the state trade system itself, and not against the people really responsible for breakdowns in its work--the criminals who have now received their deserts according to the RSFSR Supreme Court sentences. They were double traitors, because in becoming bribe-takers they compromised the honored names of Soviet manager and leader in the eyes of many people. Bribery is one of the most shameful and serious crimes. V.I. Lenin described bribery as one of the Soviet power's main internal enemies and said: Wherever there is bribery, there is no question of legality or politics, and he demanded merciless punishment of bribe-takers. It is even possible to say that by flouting the interests of the people and the state, by flouting the principle of social justice, and by morally corrupting those trade workers whom they forced into extortion and consequently forced to deceive purchasers and the state, the members of the criminal gang were "on the other side of the barricades," causing both economic and political damage to the state. They utilized goods in short supply both as a means of personal enrichment and as a tool to bribe and corrupt those officials who could have--and indeed should have!--stopped them.

There is still no 100-percent guarantees that such rogues will not suddenly surface in economic posts at this or that level. In catching them, halting the crimes, and focusing attention on preventing such crimes and eradicating their causes and conditions, we must always bear in mind the political aspect of the matter and the political appraisal of such actions. This will undoubtedly promote the effectiveness of educational work in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on stepping up the struggle against unearned income.

It is precisely the consistent and purposeful elimination of the causes of and conditions for manifestations of embezzlement and bribery which must be one of the main conclusions from these trials. One of the "favorable" conditions for the criminals was the lack of monitoring: The weakness of departmental and other monitoring, especially monitoring from below--both from party and trade union organizations and enterprise and trade establishment labor collectives, and from the ordinary purchaser. It is even possible to identify this lack of monitoring with lack of order, with disorder in accounting--and after all, V.I. Lenin described accounting and monitoring as the basis of the socialist economy and wrote that accounting and monitoring throughout state and society are a condition of the correct functioning of socialist society. So where was the monitoring from the trade workers' collectives and organizations--and the majority of them are undoubtedly honest people--if all matters were arranged in secret and there was neither publicity nor widespread criticism? And how could there be monitoring from the masses, if today in many stores it is still no easier to obtain the complaints book than to buy a product in very short supply? After all, trade enterprise collectives should be helped by people's monitoring, public monitors, trade union organizations of patronal production collectives, and purchasers' conferences (moreover, there is a point in

raising the question of organizing various organizational forms of regular monitoring by purchasers). And, indeed, party influence in trade enterprise collectives needs to be stepped up.

And, finally, yet another lesson--the question of cadres. Whatever the "suitable" questionnaire data for filling vacancies for officials in charge of material wealth and valuables, the question of their honesty, lack of cupidity, and lack of private property aspirations must obviously be at the top of the list. There are not so many ideal people, indeed, and now it is customary in character references to make critical remarks and note shortcomings. But there are shortcomings and shortcomings: It is possible to supplement knowledge, acquire experience, and rectify or alleviate a coarseness of character. But greed and cupidity are directly contraindicated for economic leaders. Such bourgeois vices lead to the distortion of the very purport of these officials' work: They lead to situations in which, instead of satisfying the interests of the state and the population as best they can, they start to act contrary to and against those interests. And it becomes obvious that they are bad leaders, bad managers, and simply bad citizens, violating rules and laws lightly. They are also bad professionals, because they destroy the foundations of their profession and reject the most essential traits typical of the Soviet trade worker. Somewhere, obviously, at some time the system of education and placement of trade cadres broke down if there were rogues and degenerates in such notable posts. They had their patrons and protectors too. And they were helped by the atmosphere of "show," in which dullness and drabness were concealed with false sparkle.

Having embarked on the path of social parasitism, the criminals placed themselves outside society for many years. Society purges itself of such types, and this brings nothing but benefit. The widest possible publicity is useful here, because the lessons for the future are beneficial not only for the law enforcement and monitoring organs, not only for those institutions which train trade cadres, but also for all of us who must thoroughly implement the great Leninist ideas of universal accounting and monitoring and struggle to implement the party's general line toward improving developed socialism.

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CSO: 1800/67

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### FERGANA OBLAST LACKS SKILLED WOMEN MACHINE OPERATORS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 6 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article by M. Mamatqulov titled "Are the Ranks Firm, Guardsmen? On the Problem of Preparing Female Machine Operator Cadres in Fergana Oblast." The article outlines the problems of training agricultural machine operators in the USSR's Fergana Oblast. Although 1,580 machine operators are needed in order to make full use of the mechanical potential of Rishtanskiy Rayon, at present there are only 1,250. A vocational-technical school which opened in the rayon a few years ago provides only 100-110 machine operators annually, not enough to fill the need. A second rayon is lacking 500 skilled operators. At present machine operators are being trained in the oblast's 48 secondary vocational-technical schools, at UPK's and in special courses organized by Goskomselkhoztekhnika units. In 1985, 5952 graduated from vocational-technical schools; of these 5336 were sent to local areas. The reason for the continuing shortage concerns female machine operators. Although there are substantial numbers of women's names on lists of those in training, there are practically none in the fields. "For example, there are only four women among the higher qualified equipment operators of Uzbekistanskiy Rayon." There were only 7 women among the 468 equipment operators who completed Quva Vocational-Technical School No 33; not a single woman was enrolled in the Kirovskiy Rayon school. One of the reasons for this is that many of the "pupils" at these courses only appear at the beginning of the year and then disappear. Many pupils are also put on the rolls against their own wishes.

### TASHKENT AREA REPORTS DROP IN ALCOHOL SALES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 28 June 1986 carries on page 1 an 800 word article titled "Think--Consider--Respond" which is a follow-up to a 17 May article on the struggle against alcoholism and drunkenness. The article reports that the number of outlets selling alcoholic beverages in Tashkent city has dropped from 1,081 to 124. The corresponding decline in Tashkent Oblast was from 1,509 to 351.

## UZBEK KOMSOMOL CONSIDERS LABOR TRAINING, JOB PLACEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 4 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word article titled "Important Tasks of the Komsomol." The article reports on the regular meeting at the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee of the republic office for youth job placement. One issue discussed was job placement in the Karakalpak ASSR for young men returning from military service. The Karakalpak ASSR Komsomol committee was criticized for insufficient attention to this important question. Some rayons have ignored this issue and have not established strong links between Komsomol committees and military commissariats. The Samarkand Oblast Komsomol was also cited for its work in selecting young people for vocational-technical schools and providing them with the proper Komsomol certification papers. The article notes that at least 20,000 youngsters will be admitted to the oblast's 57 vocational-technical schools; over 2000 students will begin their classes with Komsomol certification. Despite this last figure, rayon committees were chastised for their weak efforts; some have failed to send a single Komsomol-certified youth to a VUZ.

## CRIMINAL SENTENCED TO DEATH PENALTY FOR MURDER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 5 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by T. Toshen titled "The Crime Will Not Go Unpunished." The article describes a stabbing-murder committed by five drunk young men; the victim's body was subsequently discovered in a nearby canal with 31 knife wounds. The criminals were apprehended after an investigation and given various sentences, including one death penalty, and one term of 15 years in prison. The remaining three received "appropriate" punishment.

## UzSSR YOUTH INVOLVED IN 'SHOCK' CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 16 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "Welcome to the Shock Construction Projects!" The article concerns the 3-month campaign to send youth to Komsomol shock construction projects; Chairman of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Sector on Shock Construction Projects A. Murotov gives a description of recent events. According to Murotov, since January 1986, 2000 young men and women have set off with Komsomol certification to important construction sites outlined in the 12th Five Year Plan. Most of the sites are All-Union Komsomol construction projects. Another 2000 volunteers are to be sent out between July and September of this year. Komsomol committees are responsible for quality selection of volunteers and are to provide "objective information" about the work and everyday living conditions at the project sites. According to the article city and rayon offices are to send young men and women not occupied in social labor, soldiers returning from their military service obligation, and secondary school graduates who were unable to enter higher education institutions. These committees are also required to organize studies on construction trades in educationproduction kombinats for these youth. On July 16 and August 25 volunteers will leave for Uzbektyumen'shilstroy Construction sites; detachments will leave on July 28 and August 5 for the Uray and Surgut Housing Construction Kombinat, on August 14 and September 15



for Glavkominftgazstroy, on September 3 for Nadingazzhilstroy Trust, and on September 24 and October 1 for Tyumen'promstroy Trust.

#### MEETING HELD FOR UzSSR YOUTHS ENTERING MILITARY ACADEMIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 23 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by L. Soatova titled "We Will Be Defenders of the Homeland." The article reports on a meeting held the previous day at the Tashkent Railway Workers' Palace for those UzSSR youth interested in entering military educational institutions and who have passed the examinations. The meeting was opened by UzSSR Military Commissariat Political Department Head A. Ya. Rubeko. UzSSR Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Sh. I. Allamuratov spoke about the role of the Komsomol in raising youth in a military-patriotic spirit and about possible careers as military officers.

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CSO: 1830/69

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### KAZAKH HERDSMEN RESPOND TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON WORK CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1986 carries on pages 26-29 a 3,000-word editorial, published under the rubric "Magazine Questionnaire," entitled "I Herd Sheep, Look After Them." The editorial reproduces selected answers of 10 KaSSR herdsmen to 16 questions on their lives and various problems and prospects of their sector of the republic economy. Herdsmen questioned complain of very low wages and very long and difficult hours, especially in winter. They also complain of poor services and of poor-quality yurt and herding equipment. The shortage of manpower and of the difficulty of enlisting young herdsmen is repeatedly mentioned by respondents. In spite of the many difficulties of herdsmen in the KaSSR, most of those questioned express a great deal of pride in their work and in the national tradition that sheep herding represents for the Kazakhs.

### KAZAKH HERDSMEN REPORTEDLY BADLY PAID, POORLY HOUSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1986 carries on pages 20-22 a 2,700 word article by sociologist Yerlan Arynov, published under the rubric "Sociological Research," entitled "Meaning and Beauty." The article, based upon field sociological surveys carried out by the Economic Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences during the years 1983-5, looks at some attitudes and values of KaSSR herdsmen.

Arynov begins his discussion with a restatement of the need to equalize the working and living conditions of those living in urban and rural areas in the republic and goes on to note the problems that present inequalities are creating. He notes, in this connection, the growing surge of migration to Kazakh cities from the countryside, particularly among young people (25 percent of the young people migrating to the cities are trained in agricultural specialties.)

Looking into the causes of the unhappiness expressed by increased migration, Arynov discovers that while rural inhabitants of the republic are ready and willing to work long and hard and actively participate in developing the republic economy, there is also substantial dissatisfaction with local conditions. For example, of samples questioned, 16 percent complained of low sanitary-hygienic levels in rural areas, 27 percent about poor supply of agriculture with modern technical equipment, 19 percent about inadequate methods of labor organization, and 16 percent about poor "labor rhythm" and recreational organization. The survey also revealed that more than half of

those questioned were receiving very low wages: 32 percent 80-120 rubles a month and 20 percent 120-150 rubles a month.

The survey found that although a majority of respondents reported improvements in the last 5 years in material living conditions (84 percent), housing (79 percent) and food (53 percent), respondents were less satisfied (39 percent noticing a favorable change) with how they spent their free time and more specifically with how vacation time was passed (26 percent). Respondents also complained (26 percent) about poor medical services (rural areas as a whole have 26 percent fewer doctors per 10,000 inhabitants than urban areas, 52 percent fewer hospital beds, 54 percent fewer medical workers with economy education, with the situation considerably worse in the most remote areas. That lack of medical treatment facilities and personnel is harming the health of inhabitants of rural areas is clear from a 42 percent rate of intestinal worm infestation for inhabitants of rural areas in Alma-Ata Oblast (in a recent survey, Arynov notes), poor public food services (32 percent), poor consumer services (48 percent), poor trade services (58 percent), poor public transportation (47 percent), and poor cultural services (47 percent).

Most inhabitants of the rural areas surveyed were Kazakhs and most were part of large families (29 percent of respondents had family composition of 5-6 members; 16 percent, 7-8; 7 percent, 9-10; and 6 percent 10 or more). Because of these large families, moreover, Arynov notes, 69 percent of respondents lived 3 to a room, 11 percent 2.5-2.9 to one room, and 32 percent 2 to one room with 22 percent of respondents having only 5 square meters of space per person and 11 percent 5.1-7 square meters.

Arynov calls for a change in such unequal living and working circumstances since their negative impact is having an adverse effect not only upon the national economy, e.g., herding by enterprises, but also upon private initiative, i.e., in terms of private plots. The latter provide 26 percent of the total agricultural product of the KaSSR (37 percent for animal husbandry) and most belong to rural people, who are having difficulty developing their holdings, to the detriment of all.

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CSO: 1830/70

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### NEW RSFSR SETTLEMENTS LISTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA ROSSIYSKOY SOVETSKOY FEDERATIVNOY SOTSIALISTICHESKOY RESPUBLIKI in Russian No 36 (4 Sep) 1986 carries decrees announcing the naming of the following locales:

Page 665: the village Aysuak, on the territory of the Kuyurgazinskiy village soviet, Kumertauskiy rayon, Bashkir ASSR. The decree is dated 27 August 1986.

The settlement Vympel on the territory of the Bezrukavskiy village soviet, Rubtsovskiy rayon, Altay kray. The decree is dated 27 August 1986.

The settlement Verkhneozerskiy, on the territory of the Purnemskiy village soviet, Onezhskiy rayon, Arkhangelsk oblast. The decree is dated 27 August 1986.

Page 665: the settlement Zelenaya Roshcha on the territory of the Vysokovskiy village soviet, Uglichskiy rayon, Yaroslavl oblast. The decree is dated 27 August 1986.

Page 672: the settlement Chernorechenskiy, on the territory of the Markovskiy village soviet, Lesozavodskiy rayon, Maritime kray. The decree is dated 1 September 1986.

Page 673: the settlement Tutaul on the territory of the Dipkunskiy village soviet, Zeyskiy rayon, Amur oblast. The decree is dated 1 September 1986.

The settlement Chernyye Prudy on the territory of the Voznesenskiy village soviet, Savinskiy rayon, Ivanovo oblast. The decree is dated 1 September 1986.

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA ROSSIYSKOY SOVETSKOY FEDERATIVNOY SOTSIALISTICHESKOY RESPUBLIKI in Russian No 38 (18 September) 1986 carries on page 709 a decree announcing the naming of the settlement Kemsiyurt on the territory of the Novoselskiy village soviet, Khasavyurtovskiy rayon, Dagestan ASSR. The decree is dated 16 September 1986.

/9274

CSO: 1800/89

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### DEATH OF 'SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN' REVOLUTIONARY FIGURE NOTED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Obituary of Gulam Yakhya Danishyan]

[Text] On 21 August 1986 the prominent Iranian revolutionary Gulam Yakhya Danishyan, a member of the People's Party of Iran since 1941, passed away at the age of 80 after a serious and protracted illness.

G. Ya. Danishyan was born in 1906 in Southern Azerbaijan in the settlement of Askarabad in the district of Sarab. He moved to Baku in 1918 and began working as a mechanic in the Balakhany oil fields. After graduating from the party school he assumed party and soviet duties in Baku's Leninskiy Rayon.

In 1937 G. Ya. Danishyan returned to Southern Azerbaijan, where he was soon arrested by the shah for his revolutionary activity. After his release, he and other prominent activists in the Iranian revolutionary movement actively participated in the creation and organization fortification of the People's Party of Iran, and subsequently the Azerbaijan Democratic Party as well. In 1945 and 1946 he was one of the leaders of the national liberation movement and the effort to establish people's power in Southern Azerbaijan. His contributions to the creation of the People's Army and the defense of democratic gains are great.

After the suppression of the national liberation movement in Southern Azerbaijan G. Ya. Danishyan emigrated to the Soviet Union, where he actively participated in the work of the Azerbaijan branch of the Society of Iranian Political Emigres Living in the USSR up to the end of his life. He was a member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran and actively sought to strengthen the bonds of friendship and collaboration between the Soviet and Iranian people.

G. Ya. Danishyan was decorated with awards and medals in recognition of his services.

The shining memory of this true son of his people, this communist, will forever be enshrined in the hearts of his comrades-in-arms in the revolutionary struggle, in the hearts of those who knew him.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

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CSO: 1830/67

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### ALMA-ATA VEGETABLE SUPPLY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Q. Tursymov, chief of the Kazakh Television Information Chief Editorial Office, and SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN special reporter A. Alibekov, published under the rubric "Joint Raid of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN and Kazakh Television," entitled "A Lack of Trade Turnover." The article looks at problems of vegetable supply in Alma-Ata.

According to Tursymov and Alibekov, vegetables are available in abundance and good quality only in the public bazaar, but at a very high price. At state-run markets, on the other hand, varieties are limited--even the most common varieties--and a large part (one-third or more, in most cases) of what is available is of such poor quality as to be virtually unsalable.

Tursymov and Alibekov propose two reasons for this totally unacceptable situation. One is that producers sell their best produce on the bazaar and their worst to the state. A second, more important reason, however, is poorly organized vegetable procurement practices. There is insufficient labor, for example, to harvest vegetables when they are at their peak, insufficient labor and transport to move harvested vegetables in good time before they spoil, and poor handling in general. The result is a loss of or poor quality of much that is available in state outlets. The authors call upon the authorities for a drastic change of practices in this area.

### TALDY-KURGAN VEGETABLE HARVEST PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by B. Vakhtomin, senior specialist of the Administration for the Quality of Agricultural Products of the KaSSR State Agroindustrial Committee, published under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed." The article looks at the many problems of Taldy-Kurgan vegetable and fruit producers who have failed to fulfill plan goals this season (only 2,669 of 89,000 planned tons of vegetables have been procured, and only 980 of 6,180 planned tons of fruit). The causes of the difficulty are failure to plant enough acreage with vegetables and fruit to meet plans, poor agricultural methods (including late plantings, poor use of water, and failure to treat plants at the right time to counter insect pests), and poor harvest and storage planning.

Even if vegetables and fruits are harvested efficiently and on time, storage for harvested materials (there are now facilities to keep only 23 percent of fruits and 56 percent of potatoes harvested) is hopelessly inadequate. Moreover, producers pay little attention, according to Vakhtomin, to marketing the produce that they can store and process.

#### PROBLEMS WITH ALMA-ATA FRUIT, VEGETABLE STORAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 August 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter A. Ysymov, published under the rubric "Worrying About Winter in Advance," entitled "The Storehouse Must Be Completed." The article reviews the many problems associated with a new, 55,000-ton-per-season (2,000 or more tons a day) capacity Alma-Ata fruit and vegetable storage facility (Central Distribution Base), section one of which is now supposedly complete. In fact, Ysymov shows, the facility is only semi-operational, is poorly engineered, and wastes many expensive raw materials--although part of the problem is a shortage of water to process vegetables properly.

Ysymov shows that the new facility is urgently needed since total Alma-Ata vegetable storage capacity is now only 81,000 tons, far too little for a city of one million.

#### TALDY-KURGAN APPLES ROTTING ON TREES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAWSTAN in Kazakh on 27 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by B. Nusipov, inspector of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast People's Control Commission; B. Bisultanov, division chief of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast paper OBTYABR' TUY; and SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter S. Mukhametshin, published under the rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Raid," and entitled "The Apples Are Rotting." The article looks into the causes for a large-scale loss of apples and other fruits and berries, etc., in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast this season. According to the authors, two [sic] major circumstances explain the difficulty: failure to mobilize sufficient manpower to harvest, process and move crops; insufficient transport; and, almost universally, totally inadequate storage for the harvested crops. The result of all this, in the view of the authors, is a system which, even when it works according to schemes established at the oblast level, harvests overripe fruits and berries and delivers them to consumers in a rotten or otherwise unconsumable state, if they get that far.

According to the authors, even under the best of circumstances, there is storage space for only 23 percent of fruits and berries harvested and only 50 percent of potatoes, while plans to expand the storage system remain unfulfilled to the detriment of all. The result, the authors conclude, is rotting fruit, berries, and vegetables in the fields, in the yards, on trucks, and in already overburdened storage facilities.

## RESTORATION OF SHU-ARAL CONNECTION SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1986 carries on pages 24-25 a 1,300-word article by "horse breeder" Farid Dawletov, published under the rubric "Corner for Bold Hypotheses," entitled "If We Release the Fetters of the Shu." The article says that the time has come to consider re-linking (the Shu was once supposed to have run from Lake Ystyqkol to the Aral) the present Shu watercourse to the waters of Lake Ystyqkol and along its old channel to the Syr-Darya and Aral. This, Dawletov claims, would be a relatively inexpensive solution to regional water problems (compared, for example, to the potentially highly expensive plan to divert the Siberian rivers) and, he stresses, would make significant amounts of new water available due to large flows into Lake Ystyqkol from surrounding areas.

## KaSSR: LOWER SHU RAYON WATER-STARVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 August 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by T. Shambylova, hero of socialist labor, brigadier of the Vegetable Growing Brigade of the Bayqadam Sovkhoz; N. Nurmakhanov, deputy chief of the Sarysuskiy Rayon (Dzhambul Oblast) Agroindustrial Complex; F. Dawletov, senior horse breeder of the Shyghanaq Sovkhoz; T. Sadibayev, senior shepherd of the Tugisken Superior Breed Livestock Factory; and T. Maqashev, special pensioner, member of the USSR Writers Union, published under the rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions," entitled "Care Needed for a Favored Region." The article looks at reasons why the once prosperous enterprises located along the lower Shu are now faced with an acute crisis due to worsening water shortage.

Part of the problem, the authors show, is due to heavy use of Shu and Talas waters and to the building of a number of large upstream reservoirs. However, the authors note, a much greater problem is being created by uncontrolled and unplanned use of Shu waters downstream with some enterprises building unauthorized canals and other watercourses and dams, robbing enterprises farther downstream of vital water (some now receive no flow at all and exist in name only). Also a problem is failure of irrigation authorities to pay much attention to the water distribution systems that they are charged with administering. Thus some regional irrigation projects and reservoirs, although intended to improve water availability and local water use efficiency, have actually made the matter worse.

## PROBLEMS IN SHU BASIN SHEEP RAISING, WATER WASTE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 8 August 1986 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word article by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Otepbergen Aqypbekov, the first in a series of two articles, published under the rubric "Questions To Look Into," entitled "Is There a Lot of Water in the Shu River or a Lot of Noise (Shu)?" The article looks in detail at the crisis of sheep raising in the Shu basin. Briefly stated, in spite of the enormous expense in building up regional irrigation



and the sheep-raising industry itself, total numbers of animals and outputs per animal have fallen sharply, while primary production costs have soared (primary production costs have doubled for sheep skins, increased more than four-fold for wool and have nearly doubled for meat). The basic problem, he suggests, is that expansion has exceeded local pasture resources and pasture reclamation efforts have actually reduced the amount of available fertile land, resulting in the need to bring fodder in from outside at enormous expense (resulting in fodder that costs more than bread).

The result of this rise in cost (the economic problem), coupled with the associated problem of regional ecological collapse due to a generalized water shortage and loss of fertility by pasture lands (the ecological problem), has also meant a social collapse. The Shu basin is rapidly becoming depopulated and with this depopulation the process of general decline accelerates. A solution to these problems is needed, Aqypbekov suggests, but it cannot be just a matter of more expansion of acreage--a coordinated, soundly agro-technically based, total solution is needed.

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 15 August 1986 carries on pages 3 and 5 a 2,000-word article--the second in a series with the same title on the water problems of the Shu--by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Otepbergen Aqypbekov, published under the rubric "Questions To Look Into," entitled "Is There a Lot of Water in the Shu, or a Lot of Noise?" Article two looks at the larger economic problem through specific local considerations. The point is strongly made that the crux of the problem is not so much water shortage as it is water waste.

The key Tasotkel Reservoir, for example, with its 620 million cubic meters capacity and 520-540 million cubic meters annual water delivery potential, was supposed to prove a basis for irrigation of 72,000 hectares but now only irrigates 40,000, slightly more than half of the planned total. The reason, Aqypbekov states, is a continued drastic over-consumption by enterprises operating those 40,000 hectares actually irrigated in spite of their continued failure to meet output goals and vegetables and industrial plant products that are, as a result of this and irrigation investments, far too expensive. Moreover, over-irrigation is not just wasting water and driving up primary product costs for irrigated lands, it is also leading to major mineralization, soil fertility and erosion problems. This latter difficulty, also, he shows, is creating additional financial burdens for producers due to increased land reclamation, fertilizer and organizational needs (this area, however, is often not dealt with, further compounding an already severe problem).

Discussing future prospects, Aqypbekov notes plans for still another reservoir--the Qazyqty Reservoir--but suggests that it may be completed too far in the future to be of much use. Aqypbekov hints, moreover, that this project--like many others--is unlikely to be completed on time or do what it is supposed to do. The impression of waste and mis-management remains.

KaSSR: MISUSE OF IRRIGATED LAND TOO WIDESPREAD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIC QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Land Reclamation--A Source of Abundance." The editorial looks at land reclamation in the KaSSR in general, its vital importance for the growing of food and industrial crops and livestock and problems being created by the misuse and abuse of reclaimed and irrigated land. There are instances, for example, where planned output levels from irrigated lands have not been achieved year after year in spite of huge irrigation expenses, and where misuse of reclaimed or irrigated land has led to early mineralization or re-mineralization. Also a problem is failure to maintain irrigation systems so that great expense is wasted in partially operational or even non-operational systems with problems often easily repairable. Irrigated and reclaimed lands, the editorial concludes, are too important to waste, especially now when all work on the plan to divert Siberian rivers has been halted.

KaSSR: IMPROVED UPKEEP OF EXISTING HOUSING NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 August 1986 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Housing Administrations." The editorial restates the party goal of more attention to housing and efforts to solve the USSR housing problem in the near future. The editorial also stresses, however, that solving the housing problem means more than simply large-scale construction of new housing. In fact, it goes on, better housing begins with improved upkeep of existing housing.

To this end, the editorial continues, the amount of repair and renovation of existing housing will increase 1.6 fold during the present 5-year plan. Modern housing, however, is more complex than housing of the past and requires complex engineering systems which must be properly operated, used, and maintained.

KaSSR: HAPHAZARD PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT MUST END

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 1 August 1986 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,800-word article by Saghydyq Baysalov, Doctor of Jurisprudence, published under the rubric "Mother Nature," entitled "Natural Riches--Our Common Wealth." The article looks at the problem of protection of the environment in legal terms.

According to Baysalov, not only does the KaSSR have fewer environmentally protected areas than other Soviet republics (the KaSSR's 7 reserves comprise only 2 percent of republic territory compared to the 7 percent of the UkSSR occupied by natural reserves) but what it does have is in general poorly protected. The problem is thinly stretched enforcement authorities on the ground and an almost complete lack of coordination among the nearly 30 authorities charged with environmental protection. Baysalov calls for more protected areas and, most important, for strict enforcement of environmental law, and for better public information on the importance of the environment and of environmental law.

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### ASHKHABAD RADIO NETWORK EXTENDED TO NEFTEZAVODSK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 200 work Turkmeninform report mentioning that "the voice of Ashkhabad radio is being heard for the first time in the new industrial settlement of Neftezavodsk in the east of Turkmenistan" due to the start of operations of a "powerful radio linkup." It is added that "now 90 percent of Turkmenistan's population can watch television and two out of three can listen to the radio."

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CSO: 1835/401

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### BRIEFS

ARMENIAN TELEPHONE NETWORK EXPANDS--An intercity telephone exchange, complete with modern equipment, has been put into operation in Alaverdi, permitting connections to be made between the rayon center and many other cities and rayons of our republic and the country as a whole. New automated exchanges are also under construction at sovkhoses in the villages of Chochkan and Lorut in Tummyanskiy Rayon, with 500 and 200 subscribers, respectively. This year the Alaverdi telephone network will increase by 200 numbers, and telephones will be installed in the villages of Kachachkut, Karindzh, and Ardvi. [Text] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 4] /9274

CSO: 1830/65

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